By Walter Winchell

"WINCHELL, MIRROR, NY: Regarding your protests against comedians using anti-racial material we are back of you 100 percent. A resolution will be proposed at next meeting of Special Material Writers Guild that we as writers who supply performers with material will refuse to write anything that is defamatory to any race or religion—Allan Walker, Chairman."

Bad Public Relations

A speaker addressing an audience of Charleston colored people repeated on Sunday the current agitation against the use of dialect stories, in the belief they tend to ridicule the negro. It is of course a hopeless and also a senseless crusade, serving to make enemies rather than friends for the colored people. The advice they are getting at the present time from certain white people, frequently from "Fellow Travelers" despite the protestation that there is no Communist background, is alienating friends instead of capitalizing on a great asset of the negro, his sense of humor.

The speaker on Sunday singled out three of the most famous radio entertainers for the displeasure of the colored people. One of them is Rochester, a negro, who has gained fame and fortune on the Jack Benny show. The others are Amos and Andy, a blackface team that has proved its popularity through the years. The millions in the audiences of these radio characters testify to the public affection for the colored Americans. But their leaders today do not want that kind of affection, they demand that some other sentiment be substituted, by pressure methods that can lead only to trouble.

Marion Anderson, possessor of one of the great singing voices of our time, has interpreted the spiritual as the dirge of a people in bondage, a melancholy music to be sung in sorrow. As thoughtful Southerners know, the indigenous spiritual is anything but sad. It is a paean of joy, a song in praise of the Living God, a description of comforts of the Hereafter and a spontaneous outpouring from healthy lungs in well-fed bodies. These are no prisoners' songs, as the spirit with which they are sung will demonstrate even to tuneless ears.

A few days ago, telephone callers annoyed and badgered a Charleston lady into quitting her radio broadcasts of the Gullah dialect, fast disappearing from the Lowcountry. Stout of heart, she was unterrified even by threats against her life, but she would not deign further to bicker with the tormentors hiding behind the telephone wires.

The Sunday orator, Thurgood Marshall, said the first thing a negro mayor of Charleston would do would be to destroy the old slave market, for the negroes do not wish to be reminded of bondage. It is a foolish viewpoint. Museums all over the world contain the records of mankind's story. The relics are facts: Good, bad or indifferent. Instruments of torture are commonplace in European museums. The cross, once a symbol of disgrace, has achieved sacred significance. If the colored people had intelligent leadership they would recognize and appreciate the progress they have made in the years since they came from the jungle, would glory in the records of their race and point with pride to their freedom. Instead they want only to forget the past, to copy, to merge with the white people and to court the "social security" from government which will put their liberties if not their bodies back into the slave market. Throughout history few men have enjoyed greater social security than the p' tation slave.

BAR 'RACE' QUERY FROM INTER-AMERICAN CENSUS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Questions about race and color were ruled out of the 1950 census of the Western Hemisphere today by 75 delegates from North and South America.

U. S. delegates concurred after Latin American representatives made it clear they would not agree to questions about race and color in the first international census.

Today's decision does not prevent any country from including the race color question in its own census but eliminates the matter as a standard requirement for all countries.

Information reaching the Daily Worker indicated it was the United Sates that originally proposed the race-color questions as one of the items in the questionnaire.

U. S. officials reportedly feel they must include the data on their own forms to assure sufficient funds from Congress.

"The word race has no meaning scientifically, anthropologically or sociologically," Mexican statistical experts explained. "It is an old fashioned idea. Color is important only in connection with the grade of development and type of culture in regard to a population group."

Fortune Survey Reveals

Few 'Unprejudiced' Persons in Nation

NEW YORK—An evaluation of racial attitudes, as reported in the current Fortune Magazine secret-ballot survey, is marked by the relatively few persons who admit to having no prejudices. In no case do the apparent unprejudiced make up a majority.

Listing four groups of the population (Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Negroes), the survey directed the following secret-ballot questions in different geographic areas of the Nation: Do you think any of these groups are getting more econimic power anywhere in the U. S. than is good for the country? Do you think any of these groups are geting more political power anywhere in the U. S. than is good for the country? Do you think any of these groups should be getting a better break in the country than they are now?

ECOMIC POWER

In the Southwest and Southeast areas are found the highest percentages—15 and 16 per cents—of those who believe Negroes are getting more econimic power than is good for the country. New England votes a low 4 per cent on this question.

The Southeast again obviously objects to an increasing political power of Negroes. Seventeen per cent in this region voted so. The low of 4 per cent was registered in the West North Central area.

Forty per cent of people of the West North Central area and an equal percentage of the Far West feel that the Negro should get a better break. In the Southwest only 27 per cent feel a better break is due the race.

FOR THEIR foresight and devotion to the democratic principle; for their selfless effort to translate that principle into reality for all, regardless of race, color or creed, the CHICAGO DEFENDER salutes the following persons and organizations whose decisions have upheld and enriched the American tradition.

Thousands upon thousands of Americans deserve the gratitude of their fellows for their contributions to democracy. As in years past, the CHICAGO DEFENDER must reluctantly omit many that deserve mention on the Honor Roll. Since it is impossible to list them all individually, the DEFENDER hails as a group, workers, men and women in the professions, housewives, farmers, business men and women, and others who contribute to freedom and the destruction of prejudice and discrimination.

The work of these men, women and organizations has helped to make Democracy more than just a word.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
whose unanimous report has been called a new magna charta, and a declaration of freedom in our times; Charles E. Wilson, Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Rabbi Roland G. Gittleson, James B. Carey, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Channing H. Tobias, Boris Shiskin, Charles Luckman, Francis P. Matthews, Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, John S. Dickey, and Dr. Frank P. Graham.

WALTER REUTHER
President of the United Auto Workers-CIO, for his stand on discrimination in employment and the trade union movement, and his support of a Negro who was elected to the union's executive board.

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH E. RITTER
of the St. Louis diocese, Roman Catholic church, for refusing to retract his ban on segregation in parochial high school of the diocese.

JACKIE ROBINSON
whose play and sportsmanship helped prove that Negroes have the right and ability to participate in all sports; and BRANCH RICKEY, Sr., president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who gave him his chance.

WALTER S. MACK, JR.
President, Pepsi Cola Company, for setting up the Pepsi Cola Scholarship Program on a fair and equitable basis.

DR. EDWARD A. WELTERS
Illinois State Representative, who resigned from the Republican Party when it sabotaged his bill to with-hold tax exemption from hospitals practicing discrimination.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE
Chief of the United Nations secretariat of the Palestine Commission, for helping solve one of the great international problems of our time.

NAOMI CHARNER
who resigned as president of the Phi Omega Chi sorority chapter at Upsala College when the organization refused to admit a Negro membership.

TOM CLARK
Attorney General of the U.S., who conceived the idea of "Freedom Train". interceded on behalf of the government in litigation giving union rights to Negro train firemen; filed a brief with the Supreme Court opposing racial restrictive covenants; and will form a special civil rights unit in the Department of Justice.

LUDWELL DENNY
Scripps Howard, foreign correspondent, who defended the moral and characters of Negro troops in Germany in answer to the infamous Meader report.

WILLARD MOTLEY
novelist, whose "Knock On Any Door" demonstrated the social ills of urban life as the responsibility of all Americans.

THOMAS GARDNER
winner of the Carnegie Medal for Heroism, for jumping into a pit of flaming gasoline to save a white friend.

STEPHEN YAKO
post-humous winner of the Carnegie Medal, who gave his life in a vain attempt to save two Negro boys from drowning.

JOHN GARFIELD and CANADA LEE
who in the film, "Body and Soul" refute the stereotyped servant-buffoon Negro character.

W. AVERILL HARRIMAN
Secretary of Commerce, for his role in ending discrimination in the Washing-

tive covenants; and will form a special civil rights unit in the Department of Justice.

LUDWELL DENNY
Scripps Howard, foreign correspondent, who defended the moral and characters of Negro troops in Germany in answer to the infamous Meader report.

WILLARD MOTLEY
novelist, whose "Knock On Any Door" demonstrated the social ills of urban life as the responsibility of all Americans.

ton airport restaurant.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN
President of the Studebaker Corp., who has waged a continuing fight against intolerance and discrimination.

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
first Negro President of Fisk University, who as a UNESCO delegate exposed world racial tension that contain the seeds of war.

H. B. SNYDER
Publisher of the Gary Post Tribune, who led the fight to admit Negro physicians to practice at Mercy Hospital.

Sat. 1-3-48

BILLY ROSE
producer and columnist, for his expose of "polite" methods of segregating Negroes in New York theaters

N. J. C.—Anti-Discrimination

Problems of racial and religious discrimination are being studied by thirty-five educators enrolled in a new workshop on human relations at the New Jersey College for Women, Rutgers University. The project has been designed to develop "much-needed orientation and skills for the teaching of human relations and for the organization of democratic group life in the schools of New Jersey and other States." It is being sponsored by the university's School of Education, the Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey State Department of Education and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. 7-27-47

School Gives Course on Minority Problems

Afro-American 1-18-47 Sat.

NEW YORK—A course in "Problems of the Minority People" has been scheduled for the January term by the Jefferson School annexes, recently opened in Bronx and Brooklyn neighborhoods. Baltimore, Md.

The course is to be taught by Elizabeth Lawson, author of "Thaddeus Stevens," Maude White, an active leader in Harlem, and Cyril Philip, a member of the West Indies National Council, also a leader in Harlem.

Human Relations Center to Open

Sun. New York N.Y.

A new venture in the fields of education and community relations will be started Oct. 1 with the opening of the Center for Human Relations, sponsored jointly at New York University by the School of Education and the Bureau for Intercultural Education.

Said to be the first of its kind in the United States, the center will be staffed by a group of experts and will provide a program of field work, research and training of graduate students for leadership in schools and other educational agencies. It will be situated near the School of Education in Washington Square and will offer facilities for meetings, seminars, library research and consultation on subjects related to the problem of human relations. Sun. 9. 4-47

Dr. H. H. Giles, executive director of the bureau, explained that New York University was selected for the center because it has the largest and most diverse student body in the world. With some 55,000 students, the university has representatives of every racial and national background. Since the end of the war, educators from all sections of the country have visited the institution to study its methods as a guide to intergroup education in the United States. New York N.Y.

Challenge to Educators

"One-twentieth of the national population is within an hour of the University," Dr. Giles observed. "To promote wisdom in human relations as well as workable fellowship in this enormous bloc is a worthy aim in itself. To prepare this group, either directly for a career or indirectly in its own living, to assume leadership in solving the human-relations tangle that now plagues the world is a great challenge."

New York City's public school system has more than 800,000 boys and girls who also represent diverse backgrounds of race, religion and economic strata. Among its several functions, it is intended that the center will aid the city's public schools in field work, research and the in-service training of teachers.

Dr. Giles declared that "we need not hide the fact that serious group problems exist in certain areas of the city." He emphasized that these areas will serve as a laboratory "for study in action" and that the center will cooperate with public agencies in helping to formulate workable, educational answers to meet the tensions that exist.

In its consultation and field service, the center will encourage persons with problems in human relations to bring those problems in for discussion with experts on the subject. The center also will cooperate with the Bureau for Intercultural Education, which has accepted invitations from school systems to give systematic field service in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, East Chicago, Gary, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Detroit. Sun. 9. 4. 47

Weapons to Fight Prejudice

Declaring that "many vicious problems arise because people do not know the truth about human nature or because their attitudes toward others have been warped and twisted by the effects of their environment," Dr. Giles said that materials were needed "to combat these problems of ignorance and prejudice."

He pointed to the necessity for creating motion pictures, radio programs, recording, pamphlets and other media to be used in "areas of ignorance and prejudice" and said that the center will have a division specially concerned with preparing and evaluating such materials.

"It is imperative," he added, "that we concern ourselves with the vital issues of human dignity, respect between human beings and the preservation of the democratic rights of our citizens if America's youth are to have education worthy of our democratic ideal."

MURRAY ILLSON.

'Negro Question' Course At New School Of Research

Attended Daily Worker 27 West 68 St.

42a

NEW YORK— (ANP) — A new course by Dr. Lawrence D. Roddick and a group of eminent scholars "The World View of the Negro Question," will open at the New School here to run for 15 weeks.

This is the first time a course of this kind has been given. The Negro problem is veiwed in its world setting both historically and in the light of the struggle of liberation of Negroid peoples throughout the world. Fri. 9-5-47

Among the authorities who will lecture are Dr. Gene Weltfish, instructor, department of anthropology, Columbia university; Leo Hansen, professor of history, Howard university; W. E. B. DuBois, N. A. A. C. P. Director of research; E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard university; H M. Bond, president, Lincoln university; B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse college; Robert Cardiner, United Nations Trusteeship council secretariat; C. A. Petioni, president, Caribbean union; Walter White, N. A. A. C. P.; and Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard university. Fri. 9-5-47

Negro Progress Cited In New Course For Public Schools

Sun. Chicago Defender 9-7-47

Subject Will Help Wipe Out Tensions, Says Herold Hunt

Courses on the achievements of the American Negro are included among intercultural studies to be taught in public schools to foster better relations among Chicago's 32 nationalities, Superintendent of Schools Herold C. Hunt revealed

ROGERS SAYS:

41

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

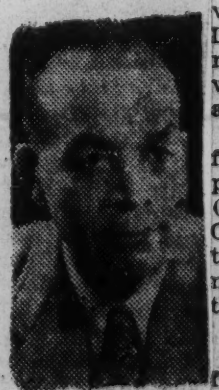
White Supremacists, Such as Bilbo and Plecker, Die, But Their Breed Lingers On

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Sat. 9-13-47

AUGUST was a lucky month for America. Two of its most notorious mischief-makers checked out: Theodore Bilbo, jack-leg preacher and grafter, who by corralling the racial and religious supersition of his native Mississippi, could use the United States Senate as a pulpit to spout to the world his hatred of all that did not fit in with the Mississippi rabble idea of the true, the beautiful and the good.



Mr. Rogers

The other was W. A. Plecker, leading spirit of the Anglo-Saxon clubs, whose aim was not only to make America 101 per cent white but to bring it back as near as possible to Anglo-Saxon; that is, English colonial slavery times.

I was in Richmond, Va., when Plecker and others of his gang, such as Cox and John Powell, were trying to push through the Legislature a bill, prohibiting marriage between two persons who could not prove themselves absolutely white.

I met them under a subterfuge, interviewed them and exposed them in the Negro press (1926). I posed to them as a Garveyite—they were very partial to Garvey—and they took me to their home, and not through the back-door, either.

* * *

YEARS BEFORE, Plecker had founded the Bureau of Vital Statistics which recorded the racial ancestry of every Virginian, thus beating Hitler to something similar by some twenty years. Plecker and his "master-race" gang struck a snag though. They had forgotten the Indian and the vast amount of Negro strain he had absorbed for over three centuries.

Studies made principally by two college professors showed that the Virginia Indian, was, according to American racial dictum, now really a Negro. And this was true not only of Virginia, but all the rest of the East from New England to Florida. Sat. 9-13-47

American literature abounds with proof of this. Catlett, Prime and others make this very clear. Loskiel, missionary to the Indians, wrote in the 1780's, "The Negroes and Indians intermarry without any scruple."

* * *

THE OPPONENTS of the bill, knowing this, jumped into the breach. They pointed out that since marriage of Indian and white was legal and that since Negro and Indian had always intermixed the bill was going to hit not only some of our most distinguished citizens of Virginia, living and dead, but of the Nation.

Among them would be two Presidents of the United States and the then Governor of Virginia and the then Vice President with Hoover. who

said that his dark skin was due to one-fourth Indian ancestry. Louisiana, those acquainted with Negro strain had their about Curtis' ancestry. ple truth is that the real is even scarcer than the African who came over in the slave-ships.

This, incidentally, was the largely though a fiction of the U. S. Census Bureau which in 1940 gave the number as 361,816. Probably less than 5 per cent of this is Indian. In the and Southern States, the is more a mixture of Negro and Caucasian than Indian and Western States and Canada, he is largely a white "half-breed." I have been a good deal among Indians in the United States and Canada.

* * *

PLECKER AND his gang, as I said, were beaten, and beaten, thanks to these facts about the Indian. But they came back in 1932 and won, largely by declaring that the Virginia Indian was an Indian only so long as he stayed on the reservation. As soon as he left it he became a Negro. Marriage of whites and Indians became illegal. Only absolutely "pure" whites could marry. The penalty for otherwise was five years' imprisonment.

This incidentally was the fourth time Virginia had tightened its race-purity laws. As late as 1924, octoroons and whites could marry. The result was, the

this week.

The new superintendent declared that present racial tensions existing in certain communities could be diminished if racial and religious groups adequately appreciated the cultural contributions of each other.

Primary Courses

The intercultural program will begin in kindergarten and will be continued through to graduation.

Various races and creeds will be further helped to understand each other through movies, special songs, dances, special radio programs, student forums and leadership training through student councils.

Among the projects under consideration is a "Democracy in Art" contest for high school students, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, a Jewish group. The winner will receive a one-year scholarship to Chicago Art Institute.

Hits Parents

Recognizing that prejudice does not originate among youth, Dr. Hunt commented, "We don't have prejudices among our youngsters. Our troubles stem from the youngsters' home life, where parents often refute everything we try to teach students about racial understanding and cooperation.

"The real fruits of this program will be felt when today's youngsters become the adults of tomorrow."

According to Hunt, the entire program will be delegated to one person, whose sole responsibility will be that of promoting intercultural goodwill.

Seek To Keep Courses On Co-Racial Study

NEW YORK— (ANP)— Several organizations and individuals who became alarmed over the cutting out of two courses dealing with intercultural education by William E Jansen, superintendent of schools, met at Freedom house last week to voice their dissent.

Leaders of the group were of the opinion that a strong program against bigotry is extremely essential at this time and want it stressed that the board "not yield to forces or influences against intercultural education."

The problem arose when a course on Soviet Russia taught by an eminent authorty in the field and one on intercultural education were cancelled by Dr. Jansen.

The National Council of Negro women, the Urban League of Greater New York and American Jewish congress are among the 12 organizations working for tolerance who drafted a letter to the board of superintendents.

School For Social Research Plans Courses On Negro

42a Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The New School for Social research announces three 15 week courses by leading authorities on "The Negro in America" in the spring term opening Monday, Feb. 3.

The courses include "Social Philosophy: Minority Groups Relations" by Dr. Alain Locke who is joining the graduate faculty as visiting professor this spring. The other courses are "The Negro in American Life" of which Lawrence Reddick is chairman, and "The Negro Contribution to American Culture" which will be given by Edgar Clark, Alain Locke, Sterling A. Brown and Arthur P. Davis.

Dr. Reddick, whose course begins Friday, February 7, has invited a group of well known authorities to be guest lecturers including Will Alexander, William H. Baldwin, Horace Mann Bond, W. Montague Cobb, William H. Dean Jr., W. E. B. DuBois, Clark Foreman, E. Franklin Frazier, Lester B. Granger, Reginald A. Johnson, Roi Ottley, Channing Tobias, Robert Weaver, Walter White.

Wed. 1-15-47

"The Negro Contribution to American Culture" will be given in three sections of five lectures each. Mr. Clark who teaches in the New York City schools will lead off on Thursday, February 6, at 6:20 p. m. with a series on Negro folk music: Dr. Locke's series follows, "The Negro in Art"; Mr. Brown and Mr. Davis gave the final series "The Negro in American Literature."

In announcing the courses the New School state, "The problem of integrating peoples of divorce races and cultures into a single social order is one of the great problems of the modern world. The achievements and blunders within our own land are instructive for those who would learn. Accordingly, in three separate but related courses, the history and the present status of the Negro in the United States, his contributions to American economic political, social and cultural life and the meaning of these developments for other minorities, for the American nation and for a cooperative world society, are analyzed by leading authorities in the field."

New York City Item

MANHATTAN—Race Discussion

The Society for Interracial Justice of Manhattan College will present a panel discussion on "Catholicism and the Negro" on April 24 at 8:15 P. M. Speakers will include the Rev. Joseph F. Cantillon, interracial chairman of the Office of Social Activities, St. Louis University; Archibald F. Glover, director of the New York Catholic Interracial Council, and Julian J. Reiss, member of the State Commission Against Discrimination. Brother Benignus of Manhattan College will be chairman. Mon. 4-21-47

Tennessee Adopts Professor Eppse's Books

42a Tennessee Leader Nashville, Tenn.

The Tennessee State Textbook Authority adopted two histories written by Professor Merl R. Eppse. This is the first time in the one hundred fifty years' history of the state that a Negro author's books have been adopted. The two books written by Professor Merl R. Eppse are entitled, The Negro, Too, In American History, and An Elementary History of America Including The Contributions of The Negro Race. The first-mentioned book is for use in the high schools and the second one is for the elementary schools. Both books integrate the Negro's part in American life in time and place. There is no attempt to exaggeration or prejudice. He has depicted the life of the Negro from Africa to the present.

Mon. 2-24-47 Nashville, Tenn.

The author is now Director of the Division of History and Geography at the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College, Nashville, Tennessee. Professor Eppse has been teaching at the college for nineteen years and has interested himself in the betterment of race relations. He is a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and holds the Master's Degree from Columbia University, New York with further graduate work at Columbia. He is president of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Schools; a member of the Association of University Professors; a member of the Advisory Board of the National Council of Social Studies; a Fellow of the General Education Board; Fellow of the Harmon Foundation; State Educational Director of the Elks and a national officer of the Disciples of Christ Church.

RACE RELATIONS COURSE OFFERED

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PHILADELPHIA. — (NNPA)— A college course in teaching varied races and creeds to understand one another, the first offered here, opened last Monday at Drexel Institute of Technology, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets.

Known as the Workshop for Development of Intergroup Understanding, the three-week course will include a visit to the United Nations Commission on Human Relations at Lake Success, New York. 7-19-47

In the class are individual students and agents of mixed culture groups, professions, social service agencies, churches, the YMCA and the Red Cross. They will earn college credits for their studies.

Mrs. Rachael Davis DuBois, director of New York's pioneering Workshop for Cultural Democracy and lecturer at Columbia and New York universities, is director of the Drexel course also.

Its purpose, she explained, is to promote the work of sharing cultural experiences — a technique which has successfully eliminated racial tensions in mixed neighborhoods of New York. Sat. 7-19-47

Miss Amanda Ebersole, home economics professor at Drexel, who is one of the instructors, said the studies would include analyses of America's regionnal cultures as well as those stemming from abroad. The Black Dis.

Also in the curriculum are studies of the psychiatric approach to removing prejudices.

"The workshop aims to be a creative force, rather than one dealing with 'problems,'" Miss DuBois said. "We are confident that here, as in New York, attitudes will be developed and that, if this work is extended, groups will work better together toward a richer American culture."

American Friends Launch College Lecture Tours

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 42a Sat. 9-27-47

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—Officials of the American Friends Service committee announced here Sunday the names of three outstanding educators who will teach and lecture at schools and colleges in the east, Ohio and on the west coast during the next school term, as a part of its race relations program. This is the fourth consecutive year the committee has sponsored the visiting lectureship for schools and colleges. 4-27-47

The 1947-48 lecturers Drs. Richard I. McKinney, president of Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; John B. Lovell Jr., associate professor of English, Howard University, Washington; and Allan R. Freelon, artist who is special assistant to the director of fine arts, school district of Philadelphia.

DR. McKINNEY'S CAREER

A graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, the Andover Newton Theological School and Yale University, Dr. McKinney became pastor of Pond Street Church, Providence, R. I., in 1934. Later he became director of religious activities and professor of religious education at Virginia Union University. Before he left, he had become dean of the school of religion. In 1944, he ascended to the presidency of Storer College. A native of Florida, Dr. McKinney will undertake a 10-week lecture tour between October and April of schools in the east and as far west as Ohio.

Dr. Lovell will spend the entire quarter from January through March at west coast colleges. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and the University of California. He also has studied at the University of Pennsylvania.

Before taking over the Howard professorship in 1930, he served as English instructor at West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va. He has written many articles on literature and the stage for magazines, including the Journal of Negro Education and Theatre Arts. 9-27-47

MR. FREELON LECTURES

Eastern schools and colleges will hear Mr. Freelon when he takes up a two-week lecture tour in each of four months, October, December, January, and March. A graduate of the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University, Mr. Freelon's works are included in the print collection of the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

He was supervisor of art for the Philadelprhia board of aducation from 1921-33, before being promoted to his present position. In addition, he is a staff teacher and lecturer for the Philadelphia Museum of Art, technical consultant to artists' classes at the Philadelphia Print Club, and conducts his own summer school of printing and graphic arts in Telford, Pa. He will speak on history and techniques of painting, as well as work in the several fields with art classes and student artists.

Dr. Lovell's field will include Walt Whitman and the American drama, while Dr. McKinney will be concerned with religion and philosophy.

Tennessee Adopts History Of Negro For Classrooms

Chicago, Ill
Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-17-47

NASHVILLE — The State Textbook Authority has adopted two histories for high school and elementary school use, written by Prof. Merl R. Eppse, director of the division of history and geography at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College here.

The selection is believed to be the first time in 150 years that a Negro author's books have been accepted. The selections are "The Negro, Too, in American History" and "An Elementary History of America, Including the Contributions of the Negro Race."

Both books integrate the Negro's past in American life from Africa to the present.

The author has been teaching there for 19 years, and has interested himself in the betterment of race relations. He is a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and holds the Master's degree from Columbia University, New York, with further graduate work at Columbia.

Sat. 5-17-47

Professor Eppse is president of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Schools, a member of the Association of University Professors, a member of the advisory board of the National Council of Social Studies, a fellow of the General Education Board, fellow of the Harmon Foundation, state educational dirctor of the Elks, and a national officer of the Disciples of Christ Church.

Blueprint of Human Relations Proposed at Baltimore Conference, First in Series

Afro-American 1-25-47 Sat.

Baltimore, Md.

Decade of Wars Predicted Unless Nations Evolve Plan by Which All Share Materials

42K

BALTIMORE

The first of a series of race relations institutes sponsored by the American Missionary Association ended here on Saturday, with the participants agreed unanimously on the importance for educating for one world.

Discussing the general theme of the four-day conference, Archibald MacLeish, chairman of the American delegation to UNESCO (United National, Education, Social and Cultural Organization), declared that a world society is necessary if the world is to endure.

Wars Inevitable Otherwise

Outlining UNESCO's 13-point program, Mr. MacLeish stated that failure to accept it would lead to a decade of wars which will blot out civilization.

The closing session, presided over by W. H. Lemmel, superintendent of Baltimore schools, was held at the Western High School. Other sessions were held at Homewood Friends Meeting House, 3107 N. Charles St. 1-25-47 Sat.

Concrete Program Sought

At the opening meeting, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and director of its annual race relations institute, defined such conferences as:

"A methodology seeking to provide interested and concerned persons with concrete suggestions for doing a better job of democratic living."

The program ,in party, he said calls for a world-wide attack on illiteracy and the establishment of minimum educational standards.

Material Enough for All

Speaking at the final session, Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University urged that the United States so use its power that its benefits would be felt through generations to come.

He said that there is enough material goods in the world to allow all to live in peace and security, and that all groups must united their efforts toward the removal of the barriers which deny one segment their rights.

William H. Grayson, co-ordinator of the area institute, said their aim was to "assist local leaders in the community to plan a short study of concrete issues and problems at a local level with all available resources."

The Baltimore Institute proposed to develop a blueprint of human relations to guide the city to meet its own needs according to the abilities of its citizenry.

Also a member of UNESCO, Dr. Johnson asserted:

"Science and technologies have made discoveries and applications ahead of personal, social, inter-group, racial and national relations.

"This mental and emotional confusion have been transferred to a world which is still far behind," he declared, adding that this "mental and moral lagging have given rise to concepts religious and group differences, the continuation of which is prejudice. these beliefs," he said, "are residential restrictions, and industrial, educational and economic barriers that affect the colored man."

The ideas, work, and implications of UNESCO, are concerned with the masses of humanity who are affected by cultural lags, Dr. Johnson said.

Brownlee on Religion

Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Society, speaking Wednesday morning on "Religion's Role in a Democracy," said:

"Religion must provide the dynamic impulse toward democratic social action; it must provide the political freedom wherein a man is free to function." 1-25-47

Americans need an adequate functional declaration of interdependence. Such meetings as this institute and the UNO and its subsidiaries, are efforts in the right direction, Mr. Brownlee said.

Father Austin Healy, the final panel member, representing the Catholic Church, asserted there must be more of a guardianship on the part of religion in democracy. The Rev. Asbury Smith presided.

FPHA Heard

The panel on housing held in the afternoon had as its main speaker Miss Corrienne K. Robinson, FPHA race relations advisor, who spoke in the place of Dr. Frank Horne.

In a lengthy discussion of housing problems, she told how the issue was aggravated by poor production methods, excessive land costs and faulty land use.

"If we are to solve the housing problem, we must not only reach and maintain a high level income but so far as possible bring about a reduction in the cost of housing, financing, labor and materials."

Private Interests

Speaking for private interests, Joseph Myerhoff contended that this country's high standard of homes and living had been achieved through the private enterprise system.

Commissioner of the Baltimore Housing Authority, Furman L. Templeton cited the failure of private housing to meet the existing need because of restrictive covenants and the limited incomes of would-be purchasers.

Only public housing could do the job, he avowed, pointing out that in the 150 years prior to 193 only 150 houses had been built fo colored occupancy by private enterprises.

Child Medical Care

On Thursday morning, Dr. Arthur P. Lesser, regional medical director of the Children's Bureau, indicating the need for a wider program of medical care, made specific recommendations in this direction which included:

Fact finding to determine the need of care for mothers and children, and setting up standards of operation; Organizing a community program to provide for health education, case finding, health and medical services which required the coordinated work of professional personnel;

Demonstrations and research activities; recruiting and training administrative personnel to organize the programs, and initiating or cooperating in plans to attract professional persons for jobs.

Although the colored population represents only 20 per cent of the population, their tuberculosis death rate is five times as high as that of whites, Dr. H. Maceo Williams, director of the Druid Hill Center, pointed out.

Poverty Begets TB

Poverty, not race, has been the cause of this high rate, Dr. Williams insisted, adding that all this stems from racial prejudice, which denies colored persons proper jobs to obtain economic security, adequate housing, hospital and recreational facilities.

This same high incidence of deaths from tuberculosis among colored Baltimoreans has made Maryland rank disgracefully high in America's tuberculosis States, Dr. J. Canby Robinson, executive secretary of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, said.

Care of Mentally Ill

Inadequacies in psychiatric care in the State were presented by Dr. Kathryn Schultz, University of Maryland psychiatrist, who said one-half of all existing hospital beds are occupied by the mentally ill. 1-25-47 Sat

Particularly needed are trained colored psychiatric workers, physicians, social workers and occupational therapists, as well as clinics, and sufficient beds for these patients, she asserted.

Sociological Approach

The noon discussion on welfare problems, over which F. A. Davis presided, presented Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University sociologist, who pointed out that a large segment of the colored population is still feeling the impact of a transition from a rural to an urban society.

Thwarted in the assumption of his true role as a head of the family by conditions in the South, the colored male, as he becomes more integrated in an industrial occupation, becomes a more stable provider for his family, Dr. Frazier opined.

He urged collective community action to wipe out slums that breed crime, juvenile delinquency, disease and contribute generally to the breaking down of desirable family social status.

No Room For Bigotry Orson Welles Tells 5,000 At Tacoma Meeting

(42b Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-29-47

TACOMA, Wash.—Movie Producer-Actor Orson Welles told 5,000 Tacomans that "there is no room in America for Jim Crowism."

Wells, who appeared at the request of B'nai B'rith Lodge 741, declared: "Laws are made so that people who peddle dope are prosecuted. Laws should be made against persons who peddle race hatred."

Playwright and director, as well as producer, Wells continued, Isaac Woodard fought for me and "I shall always be indebted to him for the sacrifice he made for me." Welles led one phase of the fight for justice in the case of the blinded yet last spring.

Welles told the audience it is true that every man has a right to his own opinion, but race is not an opinion, he pointed out. "It is a phobia . . . . a disease. If there is a big answer to it. And a big answer is simple, like the word, 'No.' America can write her name across this century, and so she will if we the people, brown, black, white and red, rise now to the great occasion of our brotherhood," he continued. 3-31-47

Welles flew here from Los Angeles to take part in the B'nai B'rith Brotherhood celebration, held in cooperation with other religious and civic organizations. Mayor Val C. Tawsett welcomed him to the city. Defender

Speakers at the meeting included Rev. E. B. Wilson, Dr. Warren E. Tomlinson of the College of Pudget Sound, Chapin D. Foster, Rabbi Leo Trepp, Jerome Grenley, and Dr. R. Franklin Thompson. Greetings were read from President Truman, Sens. Magnuson and Cain, Governor Wallgren, and Rep. Tollefson. Miss Edith M. Brown, a protege of Paul Robeson, sang. Chicago Ill.

Relations Meet Slated In Chicago

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sat. 11-8-47

CHICAGO — A national conference on local race relations and minority group problems will bring together representatives of local, State and national organizations for three days on the University of Chicago campus at International House, Nov. 14-16. 11-8-47

The conference will discuss current problems, analyze trends and techniques and pool ideas for bringing available resources to bear on inter-group problems.

At an opening dinner on Friday evening, the principal address, "Democratic Human Relations at the Grass Roots," will serve to set the theme of the conference.

President Active In ... Liberties Meeting

Memphis, World

...phis, Tennessee.

GLADYS P. GRAHAM

...YORK —(ANP)— One of ... important conferences and ... the most enthusiastic and ... for a cause of its type ... Conference on Cultural ... Civil Liberties, held at ... Commodore in a two-day ... More than 2,000 delegates ... registered from some 17 states. ... conference was under the ... of the council of the arts, ... and professions, section of ... Citizens of America. ... the top panels, that of ed... was chaired by Dr. Rufus ..., president of Atlanta Uni... Both Dr. W. E. B. DuBois ... Robeson, scheduled for the ... were unable to be present.

...-4-47

...PANEL

...Clement's panel on Ed... was Dr. Lyman Bradley, ... professor of German, New ... University, who is under fire ... school for his activities and ... relieved from the chair... of his department; Dr. ...peaker, professor of educa... University of Illinois, chairman ... chapter, PCA, who spoke on ...l Education Drive;" Dr. ... Watson of Columbia uni... whose speech, "Freedom to ..., was revealing to the ... Walter Wallace outstanding ...ader and regional chairman ...ational Student association ... the implications made by ... individuals who considered ...ulation under communistic ... Wallace appealed for ...tion.

Jan 11-4-47

...panel on theatre and music ...ed by militant Clarence ...President of Actors' Equity ... who called a halt on ...ing at the National thea... Washington, unless all minori... able to be included with... seen on the stage and ...ience. Theodore Ward ...and author of the Broad... play "Ian," made a stir... on "Discrimination in ... and its effect upon Ne... is in keeping them frus... keeping them frus... discouraged and unable ...trade with dignity. Paul ... were other ... and music

...ter, spoke ... subject of ... Freedom." ... very few ... say they

PCA Council Sponsors Civil Liberties Session

42b Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier, Sat. 11-8-47

Dr. Clement Heads Education Panel, Speakers Rap Current Purge on Freedom of Thought

NEW YORK (ANP) — One of the most important and far-reaching conferences of its type was the two-day conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties, held at the Hotel Commodore. More than 2,000 delegates were registered from some 17 States.

It was sponsored by the council of the arts, sciences and professions, section of the Progressive Citizens of America. The panel of education was chaired by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson, scheduled for the meeting, were unable to be present. 11-8-47

Participants

Active participants were:

Dr. Lyman Bradley, New York University, who is under fire at his school for his activities; Dr. John J. Boer, chairman, Illinois Chapter, PCA; Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University; Walter Wallace regional chairman of the National Student Association;

Clarence Derwent, president of Actors' Equity Association; Theodore Ward, playwright; Paul Draper, Olin Downes Jacob Lawrence, painter; Howard Fast, author; J. Raymond Walsh, radio commentator; Ring Lardner Jr., Larry Parks, Albert Maltz and Robert Lewis Shayon radio writer.

Committee Action Hurts

Dr. Theodore Rosebury of Columbia University; Dr. Philip Morrison of Cornell, Dr. Walter O. Roberts, Leonard Engelen, Dr. Ernest P. Boas and Dr. Harlow Shapley, all told what effect the unAmerican Activities Committee had had upon the scientific workers of America.

Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida declared, "This group indicates that the American people have reached the saturation point regarding their freedom and will no longer be told what they can think, write and see. We must retreat no longer, but stand still and fight."

PCA MOBILIZES

11-3-47 mon. New Republic New York, N.Y. 42b

Counter-attack. The two-day PCA Conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties held last week in New York proved that writers, musicians, actors, etc., can plan a practical p political counter-offensive. The 2,250 delegates outlined practical means of attacking a New York N.Y. specific threat to individual freedom--the New Republic House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by J. Parnell Thomas (R, N.J.).

The conference led off with speeches 11-3-47 mon.

by Frank Kingdon, writer, Harlow Shapley, scientist, former California attorney general Robert W. Kenny, former US assistant attorney general O. John Rogge and others. All attacked the Thomas group from different angles. The speeches were then developed in panel meetings which outlined the impact of the committee's actions on the fields of literature, art, the press, radio, the law profession and education. The discussion and speech-making culminated in a series of sharp resolutions blueprinting the PCA drive to abolish the Thomas committee.

Most of the resolutions stemmed from the PCA's determination to fight the committee on these main battlegrounds: New Republic

The courts. Rogge declared that the PCA will carry the question of the committee's constitutionality to the Supreme Court. He further advised the 19 Hollywood writers under subpoena to testify, to refuse to do so.

11-8-47 mon.

Communications. Angus Cameron, editor-in-chief of Little, Brown and Company, promised that his company "and other" publishing houses would refuse to be intimidated by the threats of investigation by the committee, and that they would continue to publish books containing dissenting and liberal ideas. Cameron's statement was paralleled by those from radiomen, actors, newspapermen, writers, educators and advertising men at the conference.

New York, N.Y.

Political Action. Union representatives asked for PCA writers and speakers to put on political rallies aimed at arousing public sentiment against those congressmen who have approved of the Thomas committee. The PCA also promised to organize on a ward-precinct basis against such congressmen. Delegates were asked to plan formation of "Committees of Correspondence" in the various states to coordinate the political drive.

Newspaperman Leo Huberman summed up the sense of the conference in a speech on the first day, when he recalled Mary Elizabeth Lease's "Let's raise less corn and more hell." Senator Claude Pepper (D, Fla.) put it even more briefly: "Turn the rascals out."

TOKI types

ABOUT PEOPLE HERE AND THERE

...BY...
Toki Schalk Johnson

So They Plan a Laboratory . . . 42b

The Fellowship of Reconciliation has planned a laboratory of human relations for Friday, Oct. 31, to Friday, Nov. 7, in Washington, D. C. . . . in which some of the best of our present-day minds will gather and try clinical experiments, verbally, on what to do about eradicating racial and religious discrimination in the Nation's Capital. Post from member Bayard Rustin places George S. Schuyler, writer, and Margaret Mead, anthropologist, on the speakers' platform on the first Friday evening. Mr. Schuyler will talk on Minority Problems in the U. S. and World Today . . . while Mrs. Mead takes over "A Scientist Looks at American Racism."

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The part of the laboratory we are mainly interested in is the project in connection with breaking Washington into a non-prejudiced city where darker skinned folk . . . who don't have any flag other than the Stars and Stripes . . . or an accent . . . or turbans . . . may circulate freely. Work has already begun in YMCAs, theatres, restaurants, and on transportation facilities . . . Further . . . much further work is needed . . . and this will be one of the main problems brought up before the assembly on Saturday afternoon. Yes, Washington . . . and Pittsburgh . . . and New York . . . and Boston . . . and Chicago . . . and every other city in the United States needs a bit of this non-discriminatory practice. There are places in all these towns where we are welcomed . . . and there are many more places where we aren't.

Sat. 11-1-47

Yes, even in our home city of Boston . . . where "they say" you can go everywhere. Well, you can't. In New York . . . "they say" you can go to this place and that . . . but you can't. Ditto every place you can think of . . . We don't mean that you and you and you who are fair . . . or who can speak French or Spanish and pass off a brown skin with continental flavor . . . No, we mean the brown-skinned man or woman, native Americans, speaking United State-ese. Of course we're not speaking about the ill-mannered, nor the coarse, nor the belligerent . . . Folks like that, of any race, are welcomed nowhere. We're talking about the decent, self-respecting, orderly, neat and clean individuals, whose money spends just as good as the Hungarian across the street . . . or the Italian who owns the grocery store . . . or the Pole who makes your shoes. They spend the money we spend with them in lots of places where we can't stick our noses. Yes, indeed, we need workshops . . . laboratories . . . meetings . . . and some WORK . . . real work, in this direction.

ASKS SOUTH WORK FOR RACE HARMONY

Times
New York, N.Y.

Dr. H. W. Odom Says Removing of Ideological Differences Is the Primary Task

42b Sat 11-7-47

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6—The social problems of the South cannot be separated from those of industry and agriculture, Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina said today in summing up the recent economic changes in the South. 11-7-47

He told the seminar held at Fisk University this afternoon that the most immediate task of the South was to solve its "ideological differences and set ourselves to the task of removing the causes of our frustration and delay which prevent our taking our place in the progress of this nation."

He said that the South, with the rest of the world, was today subjected to unprecedented change, both in the nature of the change and in the speed with which the people were challenged to adapt to new situations. In the matter of cultural changes, he said that Negroes in the South were rapidly changing their adjustment to the new South, but that the white people were hardly changing at all.

"We have got to make these ideological changes, and we might as well face it," he declared.

Praises Negro Leadership

Dr. Odum praised the improved, "even extraordinary leadership among Negroes, their great increase in learning and education," but he also noted that it "is accompanied by an increase in frustration and aggression."

The steady progress of the South in the past twenty years occupied the forum, which emphasized the "The passing of the cotton question as the key to cotton question as the key teo tehe problems of the South."

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover said that there was now sufficient evidence at hande to shifte the cotton questione inteo a new significance; mainly, its current "scarcitey." Last year found more cotton consumed ih American factories than the amount produced, he esaid. Sat. 11-7-47

The scarcity in America could be met easily, Dr. Hoover asserted, especially since "the spread of the Russian influence and control has already removed several countries from the free international market."

He believed, he said, "that Germany and Japan would also be out as a market for our exports for some time to come, and that the economic distress of Great Britain will curtail our exports to that nation for a long time."

GAINS ON RACE BIAS HELD BEST IN CITIES

Institutional Efforts Aid Amity, Tulane Professor Declares at Missionary Institute

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8—Inter-racial movements and group and institutional practices are the "spearhead of social change" in the improvement of race relations, the American Missionary Association's fourth annual Institute of Race Relations was told today.

Dr. Clarence E. Glick, Professor of Sociology at Tulane University, said that propaganda, education and admonitions to do good were not enough in themselves to improve present-day race relations.

"We must create the kind of social situation in which the individual can act out his new orientation to the inter-racial problem," he said. "The individual alone can do very little and in the final analysis he is subordinate to the group and responds on the basis of collective and institutional demands."

Because of effective interracial movements and group practices, steps in bettering racial relations are developing more rapidly in the highly institutionalized city than in the rural areas, Dr. Glick asserted.

Value of Cooperation Cited

"The importance of these movements must not be underestimated," Dr. Glick declared. "They demonstrate the wisdom of the idea that thousands of individuals combining in a movement which demands only part of each one's financial resources and a few hours now and then on each one's time can begin to move mountains."

The institute is in its second week of panel and round-table discussions featuring speakers in the fields of education, religion, labor and industry.

As students of the institute, 150 community leaders from thirty-five states are taking part in the three-week program, aimed at developing "understanding, intelligent behavior and constructive social action."

The meetings are being held at Fisk University under the chairmanship of the university's president-elect Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Joseph Lohman, Chicago University sociologist and criminologist, speaking in the morning, urged that cities inaugurate police training programs in human relations as a means of controlling and preventing racial tensions.

Police Problem Described

There must be a "concentration" on people who can "give us a democratic order, who maintain the orderly processes of society," Dr. Lohman said, adding that top police authority in a city is important in this connection.

"The police are in a position of doing a kind of job that nobody else wants to do and being treated as a peculiar type of people because they do," Dr. Lohman declared. "Many people are eager for the kind of knowledge, professional status and prestige that would make this kind of responsibility important and respected."

Miss Sara Southall, personnel director of the International Harvester Company, spoke of the problems confronting business concerns with anti-discrimination policies in the South. She said she had advised Northern workers in such companies "not to follow the worst patterns of prejudice in order to gain acceptance in Southern communities."

In a question-and-answer period Miss Southall said that if business men had "brought their talents" to the writing of legislation on fair-employment practices instead of attacking such laws "we would be much further advanced today."

Business Opposition Recalled

"It is a paradox that many business men who oppose Fair Employment Practice Commission laws at the same time maintain some of the best racial work programs," she said. "It is just a cardinal principle of business men to oppose any and all control legislation."

Miss Southall said that industry "was not apologizing for developing the mechanical cotton pickers." She said that although it would produce a "sharp dislocation for farm workers" it would bring about a solution that was better than "the sharecropper system, that certainly wasn't a solution."

The institute's first week of discussions was devoted to clinical analysis of the anthropological, sociological and psychiatric aspects of race relations.

The second week deals largely with problems of race relations in the labor-management field and the problems of minority groups in general. The third week will survey adjustment techniques, emphasizing the role of the press, education and public opinion.

RACE AMITY ACTION SEEN NEAR IN SOUTH

The New York Times

H. H. Giles Describes 'Potential' Leadership at Fisk University Institute

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14—H. H. Giles, executive director of the Bureau for Intercultural Education of New York, said today that there was a "potentially great leadership" in the South which "will and must" solve the problem of racial discrimination. He spoke before the American Missionary Association's fourth annual Institute on Race Relations here.

His organization had concentrated its early efforts toward racial improvement in the North, he said, because it had found that the regregation principle was not too strongly supported there by social sanction and tradition.

"We know that good-will alone is not enough," Mr. Giles asserted. "We need a method and technique to make this good-will really effective. Lacking knowledge of how to go about something results in nothing being accomplished.

"So we have concentrated in the North to evolve the method. We feel that although patience is not a virtue when you are standing still, it is a virtue if at the same time you are working and planning.

Stresses Faith in South

"There are great leaders in the South. They will provide the needed initiative. A Northerner cannot answer it for them. Make no mistakes. This potentially great leadership in the South is perfectly capable of solving the race problem when they have the method."

Dr. Alice V. Keliher, professor of education, New York University, told the morning session that it must be remembered that democracy is based on affection and concern for others.

"If you love people you act for them and with them," she declared. "The personalities of children can be built for democratic relations by filling their basic emotional needs.

"Children need love and affection. They need to know that they are loved. They must have a sense of belonging to family, friends, community, state and nation. Out of bitterness of individuals they become ripe for prejudice, hatred and intolerance."

Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, maintained that is was up to community agencies to "create an atmosphere" among employers, unions and the general public that will lead to fair industrial employment practices."

Proper "Atmosphere" Urged

Mr. Moss urged that community agencies promote this "atmosphere", by stressing adequate public education, proper social legislation, counseling of workers and job placement on the basis of skills.

Galen R. Weaver, director of the Committee on Church and Race of the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, described plans of the various denominations of hristian Churches to carry out the decision of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, adopted in March, 1946, to "work for a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society."

The institute is in its last week of a three-week program aimed at promoting understanding and constructive social action in the handling of racial tensions. One hundred and thirty-five community leaders from thirty-five states are attending the sessions at Fisk University under Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of the institution.

Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham and Maj. David A. Lane are to speak tomorrow on Negro relations in the armed services. The rest of the week will cover the Negro in politics and the press, including an address by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, a national Negro paper.

On Saturday, July 19, Dr. Johnson will summarize the findings of the three weeks of panel and round-table discussions.

Mr. Davis Sees Red!

Race Institute Ignores Message From Communists

Pittsburgh Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — New York's Communist City Councilman Ben J. Davis Jr. took exception last week to an act of the Fisk University Race Relations Institute.

Councilman Davis wired Fisk President Charles S. Johnson that he (Davis), as a Communist, or other representatives," of the Communist party, should have an opportunity to reply on the spot to charges leveled against Communists by George Weaver and Willard Townsend, labor leaders, who spoke at the Institute last Thursday.

Dr. Johnson said "we will not have time to answer this message."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Expert's View On The Lily-white Primaries

ONE of the most useful and informative inquiries into our inter-racial maladjustments is the annual Institute on Race Relations held at Fisk University each summer under the sponsorship of the American Missionary Society. One of its speakers last week, Dr. ROBERT E. CUSHMAN, director of researches in civil liberties at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., made some telling comments, for instance, on the machinations of southern states designed to exclude Negroes from voting in primary elections.

He said: "I cannot believe that the present Supreme Court of the United States is going to allow itself to be imposed upon by the rather cheap sleight-of-hand to which South Carolina has resorted. I do not think that the court is going to be convinced that the Democratic primary in South Carolina, obviously the controlling factor in the state's electoral process, just is not there any more merely because the earlier legislative labels have been scraped off from it."

Dr. CUSHMAN, a recognized specialist in constitutional law listed as a "second weapon in the defensive arsenal of the white supremacy group" the requirement in some states that voters be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. Constitution. He labeled this form of disfranchisement as "sophisticated and de luxe." It is embodied in the so-called BOSWELL amendment made to the constitution of Alabama in 1946.

"There is something essentially dishonest and hypocritical about this method of defranchisement," he added, "and at the same time it has so far proved elusive when exposed to legal attack."

Elaborating on this point, Dr. CUSHMAN explained that while this method of defranchisement does not *specifically* discriminate against the Negro, "it conferes upon election officials such broad and uncontrolled *discretion* in enforcing the educational tests set up that it becomes easy to discriminate against the Negro *without detection*."

Dr. CUSHMAN revealed that 23 states have educational qualifications for voting but that the requirements become instruments of exclusion in the hands of the "white election officials in Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, who not only are invested by the state constitutions with broadest possible

Right to Work Basic Part Of Struggle for Equality'

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

...al Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Speaker after speaker in the third and last week of Fisk University's Institute of Race Relations pounced on the theme that the Negro's fight for the right to work is a basic part of the larger struggle for equality of human rights.

Charles H. Houston, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the group that the right to work is essential and its limitation is prohibited by the Fifth and Fourthteenth Amendments.

"Delayed justice is a deniel of justice," he said.

* * *

A. T. WALDEN, Atlanta attorney, expressed the belief a renaissance in Negro participation in politics is taikng place throughout the South.

He traced efforts of Southern legislatures to disfranchise the Negro, and cited the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case of 1944 which eliminates the "white primary," an opinion which he termed a "political charter of emancipation of disfranchised people of the South, both Negro and white."

Henry Lee Moon, advisor on Minority relations for the CIO's Political Action Committee, said "white labor in the South today stands at the crossroads. These workers can continue to support demagogues, or they may unite politically with their natural allies, the black workers, to bring about a regeneration in Southern politics. The Negro stands ready for such a fusion of political interests."

* * *

IN ORDER to promote the achievement of democratic human relationships, said Dr. Alice V. Keliher, professor of education at New York University, humanity must develop mutual understanding, cooperation, the ability for sharing.

The personalities of children she said, can be built for democratic relations. "Out of the inner turmoil and bitterness of individuals, they become ripened for prejudice, hatred and intolerance. Hatred is an illness that destroys the inner self of those who hate."

Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, told the group it was the role of the local community agency to create an atmosphere among employers, unions and the people at large in which neither the color of one's skin, his religion nor his national origin will be factors of importance in determining his ability to make a living by contributing to production his most highly developed skill.

7-26-47

THE EXTENT of racial segregation remaining in the Protestant Church today is appalling, said Dr. Galen R. Weaver, specialist in race relations program with the Congregational and Christian Churches.

He said there are about thirteen million Negroes in the United States today, with six and one-half million of them members of Protestant churches. Ninety per cent of these belong to separate Negro denominations, while the remaining 10 per cent are found in bi-racial denominations. Within this group, less than half of one per cent worship regularly with white Christians, Dr. Weaver said.

The deadly effect of segregation, which is not confined to any particular section of the Nation, is impartial, said P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier. "It stunts the growth of any group, regardless of race or color," he said.

* * *

THERE MUST be a "fifth Freedom," Mr. Prattis said, if the Negro is ever to improve his position. The missing element in his chances for full equality and opportunity is the freedom to grow, he said. "The Negro will not and cannot grow until the entire system of imposed and enforced segregation is destroyed.

"The type of segregation of which the Negro is the victim not only stigmatizes him, it sets him off as an inferior person," Mr. Prattis said, and added: "It makes it impossible for him to keep apace with the progress of other elements in our population. If a Negro seeks equal education, segregation bars him. If he seeks equal employment, segregation cultural outlets, he is told he is blocks him. If he seeks other not ready. It makes him and keeps him inferior."

* * *

HE SAID, however, he saw signs of progress in the change in the attitude of the press within the last ten years. "The attitude of the press in racial matters has improved greatly," he said.

In one of the sessions, Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, chief of the information and education division of the War Department, said the Army is primarily concerned with the utilization of the greatest possible manpower and the making of better soldiers and better citizens.

"The Army is a servant of all the people, not of any one group," he said. "I think the work being done to cement race relations in this country is deeply significant," he said.

Federal protection.

He condemned two means which he said are used in the South to disfranchise the Negro. One is the repeal of all statutory regulations of primary elections as in South Carolina.

Sat 7-19-47

COURT TO BE BARRIER

"I cannot believe that the present Supreme Court of the United States is going to allow itself to be imposed upon by the rather cheap sleight-of-hand to which South Carolina has resorted."

He said the second weapon "in the defensive arsenal of the white supremacy group in the South" is the requirement in some States that voters be able to "understand and explain" the Constitution.

As the institute went into its second week of a three-week schedule, Dr. Horace Cayton, director of Parkway Community House, Chicago, and author of "Black Metropolis" and "Black Workers" and the "New Union," said "the Negro has had to learn to adapt himself to fear in order to survive."

Sat 7-19-47

"I am convinced," he said, "that at the core of the Negro's mentality there is a fear-hate-fear complex. His personality is brutalized by an unfriendly environment. This reinforces and intensifies the normal insecurity he feels in our highly complex society. Such attacks upon his personality lead to resentment and hatred of the white man.

NEGRO "FEAR RIDDEN"

"However, the certain knowledge that he will be punished if his emotions are discovered produces a feeling of guilt for having such emotions," he said.

"White people too are anxious in their dealings with colored people. They too are fear-ridden. The white man suffers from an oppressor's psychosis, the fear that there will be retribution from those he has humiliated and tortured. To relieve himself of his guilt, to justify his hate and to express his fear the white man has erected an elaborate facade of justification and rationalization.

"The elaborate attempts to dehumanize the Negro have been successful up to a point but not to a point whereby those who participate in his cruel drama could do so without guilt and fear."

Relations Institute Reviews Race Status

Pittsburgh Pa

Pittsburgh Courier Sat 7-19-47

42b

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Negro's improved status in politics and labor is a reflection of substantial and lasting changes in race relations in America during the last ten years, speakers told the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University last week.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, New York City, told how more than a million Negroes had been introduced into industry for the first time during the war. "There is every reason to believe this gain will endure," he said.

Earlier in the week Dr. Robert E. Cushman of Ithaca, N. Y., director of Cornell Research in Civil Liberties, said the men who drafted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution intended to give the Negro essential equality—to protect him from discrimination either by government or private individuals.

HITS AMENDMENT

Failure to achieve equality through the Fourteenth Amendment Dr. Cushman said, is the result of obstructionist efforts. There are two bodies of constitutional doctrine standing in the way of the Negro's equality before the law, he added.

The first doctrine, he said, established segregation as a permissible social institution, placing constitutional limits on that segregation. Under the second doctrine, the Constitution does not protect the Negro against racial discrimination practiced by private individuals and it does not give the Negro

Institute Held At Fisk University

42L

Experts Chart Approach To Finer Race Relations

Courier Sat. 7-19-47

SPECIAL TO JOURNAL AND GUIDE

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A policy of immediate and full integration of Negro workers on an interracial basis of skill" had been successfully applied by her company in its new plants in southern and border cities, Miss Sara Southall, director of personnel for International Harvester Company of Chicago, told the American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute at Fisk University last week.

Miss Southall, discussing the problems of discrimination in all plants employment stated "it is a part-and-parcel adox that many business men Negro and white who oppose Fair Employment Practice Commission laws, at the same time maintain some of the best racial work programs. It is just a cardinal principles of business men to oppose any and all control legislation."

Describing developments of inher company in Evansville, Ind. at Negro integration in a southern ne of community than to try to sis and all workers are given ams change existing discriminatory opportunity to receive training iples patterns in northern plants for upgrading to higher skills, anywhere these patterns have crys- tallized."

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT

In all plants Negro and white workers are used in mixed groups, working on the assembly line at the same occupational levels and wage rates. Like-all commented: "It has been al easier to take a fresh start on wise, all training classes are conducted on an interracial ba-

DEARTH OF SKILLED WORKERS

...and this has been due to "tal- ...ure of the schools to train Ne- ...gro students for jobs of higher ...skill in industry on the assump- ...tion that the jobs were not ... with technical industrial skills ... has been a serious handicap to ... this plan, said Miss Southall.

'Minority Groups Face Bright Era'

Fisk Race Institute Lists Gains in Last Ten Years

Courier - Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 7-26-47

42b

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The fourth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, which brought together during the last three weeks experts in human relations from all over the nation, closed Saturday and delegates agreed that minority groups face an era of bright hopes.

Actual changes which the Institute noted over the past decade included:

The decline of large scale violence, the adoption of FEPC legislation in four Northern States, the substantial increase in Negro voting in the South, the outlawing of the white primary, the enforcement of anti-discrimination policies in large labor organizations, Supreme Court decisions providing a basis for equalization of educational facilities, outlawing of segregation in interstate bus transportation, recognition of the principle of equal facilities in certain aspects of railway transportation, the voluntary adoption of fair employment policies in certain major industrial establishments, outlawing of discrimination in unions accepted as bargaining agents for Negro workers, the increased use of Negro policemen in the South, and the Army's first step in the integration of its racial personnel.

Fisk's Racial Institute to Be Held July 1-19

Nashville Banner 7-5-47

NASHVILLE — (ANP)—Representatives of 26 States, China and Hawaii are expected to attend the fourth annual Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk and director of the institute, announced this week. Sat 5-12-47

Institute

Conceived By AMA In 1944

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Thurs. 7-3-47

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—Clinical analysis to problems of race relations and methods of constructive solution will be given intensive discussion in the program of the Fourth Annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association, convening at Fisk University, July 1-19. Fifty-two of the country's ablest specialists in human relations will serve as lecturers and consultants for the leadership training sessions which will attract 150 community leaders, teachers and social workers from 35 states.

The institute was conceived in 1944 by the AMA race relations department as a means of training community leaders to meet heightended racial tensions on the basis of scientific knowledge and method. Since 1944, 500 students ad resource leaders have attended the institute, held annually at Fisk. Membership has been equally divided between northerners and southerners, Negroes and whites. Out of this parent enterprise, four local institutes have grown in response to educational need at Richmond, New Orleans, Baltimore and St. Louis.

Thurs. 7-3-47

CLINICAL ANALYSIS

The first week, featuring a group of discussants new to the institute, provides clinical analysis of the anthropological, sociological and psychiatric aspect of race relations. Dr. Gene Welffish, New York City, professor of anthropology at Columbia University and co-author of "Races of Mankind," will be assisted in these discussions by a special group of psychiatrists from the group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, a recently organized committee working in collaboration with social scientists on current social problems.

Dr. Helen McLean, Chicago, psychiatrist for the Institute of Psychoanalysis; Dr. Sol Ginsburg and Dr. Nathan Ackerman, New York City, consulting psychiatrists, are the representatives from the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York, clinical psychiatrist, Queens College; Dr. Clarence Gick, New Orleans, professor of sociology at Tulane University, and Dr. John Gillin, Chapel Hill, will assist in these clinical discussions. Dr. Gillins, professor of anthropology at the University of North Carolina, has done extensive anthropoligical research in Guatemala and Peru.

Another special item of the first week's program will be a seminar devoted to a discussion of "The Role of Constitutional Law in Race Relations." Dr. Robert E. Cushman, Ithaca, N. Y., professor of political science at Cornell University, will give the presentations in this field. He is a member of the board of editors of the Political Science Review and an authority on civil liberties. Thurs. 7-3-47

Cushman Says Measures To Bar Negro Vote Illegal

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Wed. 7-9-47

NASHVILLE— (ANP)— The action taken by South Carolina in repealing her primary regulations amounts to intentional establishment of discriminatory practice by the state against its Negro citizens, and is therefore void under the 15th amendment to the constitution, Dr Robert E. Cushman, director of researches in civil liberties for Cornell university, Ithaca, N Y., told Saturday's audience of the American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute at Fisk university.

"I cannot believe that the present Supreme court of the United States is going to allow itself to be imposed by the rather cheap sleight of-hand to which South Carolina has resorted. I do not think that the court is going to be convinced that the Democratic primary in South Carolina, obviously the controlling factor in the state's electoral process, just is not there any more because the earlier legislative labels have been scraped off from it," the speaker declared.

Dr. Cushman, one of the country's best-known authorities on constitutional law, pointed out that every senator, governor and congressman elected in South Carolina for the past 60 years and had been a Democrat and this showed the Democratic primary elections to be the central feature of the state's electoral procedure. Wed. 7-9-47

BOSWELL AMENDMENT

The speaker said further that the Boswell amendment, passed in 1946 by the Alabama legislative and requiring that voters be able to "understand and explain" the constitution as a qualification for voting, was likewise unconstitutional on the grounds that it gave election officials broad discretionary powers endangering the right to vote granted under the 15th amendment. He cited. prior action of the court in the case of a San Francisco Laundry ordinance which gave city officials discretionary powers violating individual property rights to maintain and operate a laundry. The court voided the ordinance. Wed. 7-9-47

Dr. Cushman predicted favorable court judgments against the poll tax, the white primary, and "understand explain" discriminatory qualifications for voting, but he said that there would not be immediate acceptance by the south. "I believe, however," the speaker concluded, "that the law will not go backward, social custom and social practice will eventually conform to it."

The institute, now in its fourth annual session, was conceived in 1944 by the race relations department of the American Missionary association as a means of training community leaders to handle racial tension situations constructively. Since 1944, 500 students and resource leaders have attended the institute, with membership drawn from 35 states and equally divided between Negroes and whites. Sessions cover a three-week period.

Fisk University

Race Relations Meet Slated July 1 to 19

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 3-1-47

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—The Institute of Race Relations, a nationwide project of the race relations division of the American Missionary Association, will convene again at Fisk University for a nineteen-day meet beginning July 1, it was announced here last Saturday by W. J. Grayson Jr., secretary of the institute and coordinator of area institutes or race relations.

The institute deals mainly with the advancement of the sciences of human relations. One of its twofold purposes is to advance the science of human relationships by providing knowledge about complex factors of race relations, leading to insight and understanding, intelligent behavior and constructive social action.

The other purpose is to achieve "democratic discipline," a method which brings people of differing opinions together for a frank discussion and planning toward resolving issues.

Though race relations is the central theme of the institute, other subjects are studied in addition, to give a well-rounded approach to the question of human relations. Specialists in fields of anthropology, economics, education, political science, law, sociology, social work, labor and management, Government administration and religion discuss the need for harmonious race relations over a broad field of activity. Sat. 3-1-47

The coming session will provide a review of findings of anthropology, sociology and psychology in an effort to determine the nature of race prejudice and the conditions under which it develops, together with a consideration of community problems with implications for race relations and constructive methods of removing them.

Annual membership in previous institutions includes representatives from about twenty States, both North and South. Three semester hours of credit, graduate or undergraduate, are given when desired. Director of the institute is Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of Fisk University.

Segregation Hit, at Fisk Race Institute

"When the United States reaches the point that it is no longer tolerating, but accepting individuals as neighbors, we will have reached the last stage of segregation," Dr. Charles Houston, Negro attorney, told the Fisk Institute of Race Relations last night.

Vice-president of American Council on Race Relations and legal counsel for the National Association of Colored People, he spoke on "Restrictive Covenants."

Two types of restrictive covenants are used, Houston explained, to enforce segregation.

One is inserting a stipulation in the original deed of the property prohibiting it from being sold or rented to people of certain races or religions, he said.

The other is known as a "neighborhood covenant" in which property owners draw up an agreement to restrict a given area to certain qualified people, he asserted. Some restrictive covenants stipulate a certain number of years they are to be effective; others make the restriction binding indefinitely, Houston stated.

Those who favor restrictive covenants as protectors of residential segregattion point to the clause of reciprocity in which those discriminated against can employ the same restriction in their neighborhood, but who cares about being restricted from a "ghetto"? he asked.

The fight against restrictive covenants has been carried to the Supreme Court, and only this year has the court agreed to accept two cases, Houston declared.

Cases involving civil rights are handled depending on their urgency, Houston explained, adding that whether they are "pressure cases" or "pilot cases" decides their treatment. Pressure cases are those where lawyers are trying to get immediate directions from the courts because of public demand. Pilot cases are issues where there is no particular pressure, but to get the issue settled they are tried as test cases. The issue of restrictive covenants is definitely typed as a "pressure case" in civil rights, Houston stated.

tion at Fisk University moved into its third week Monday. There are more than one hundred persons registered from thirty-six states. Some of these representatives, however, are transient, and there is approximately an average attendance of fifty persons each day.

Despite the fact that several institutes of a similar nature have been and are being held elsewhere, it does not seem to be a representative number of persons attending to compensate for the background preparations; especially are Negroes missing from these meetings. Even residents of Nashville seem to be in a state of lethargy over the importance of these sessions.

The first week's series of lectures and discussions were devoted to the

Negroes Poorly Represented At Race Relations Institute

Memphis, Tenn. World
Fri. 7-18-47

(Special to the Memphis World)

The fourth annual Race Rela-

BY ETHEL B. VENSON

psychological social and anthropological as well as cultural aspects and approaches to race relations. In fact the entire program schedule has been of keen analysis of human relationships in these various areas. Fri. 7-18-47

Among speakers at the Institute has been Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association. Other speakers have been Dr. Gene Weltfish, professor of Anthropology at Columbia University and co-author of the widely publicized book, RACES OF MANKIND. This book was given general circulation in Army installations and USO's and created considerable controversy by those who had closed minds on the questions of races.

Dr. Ino C. Brown, part time professor of Anthropology at Scarrret, Vanderbilt and Fisk University, all situated in Nashville was also one of the speakers.

Various aspects of the relations of man with man and the dire need for super-educational program thru which world communication and organization could function were highlights of the first week's meetings. Fri. 7-18-47

CREDITS FOR RACE RELATIONS

Gains in race relations do not always get the underscoring they deserve. If violence occurs, a depressing aura is cast over the whole field and progress that has been made as a result of interracial cooperation tends to be obscured. The American Missionary Association, holding its fourth annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, reminds us that there are significant social forces in the South working on specific problems in the field of race relations — continually studying grievances that oppress the Negro community and seeking to right remediable wrongs. Sat. 7-19-47

New avenues of knowledge are being opened up and explored. When a Southern institution of higher learning, with the rank of the University of North Carolina, makes over the years a studious effort to promote the understanding of Negro life, both in the classroom and by the conference method, the result is bound to be beneficial far beyond the bounds of its own campus. Intercollegiate interracial conferences are, in fact, now well established in the South, though this is not so generally known. They promise well for the future of race relations in the South, where the Negro population is concentrated. New York, N.Y. Times

A bridge over the cultural gap between the races is being built, too, through the service of Negroes on public housing authorities and other public boards and commissions in the South. There is a growing trend toward the appointment of Negro professionals, to important administrative positions below the Mason and Dixon Line, to deal with Negro problems of education and public health. In the rural South, as well as in the cities, progress is to be observed. In Georgia, notably, and in other Southern states, marked gains have been made in Negro land ownership. On-the-job training during the war period has presented new opportunities for the employment of skilled Negro workers, although it is too soon yet to say what the ultimate effect of pressure on these new job resources for Negroes will be as time goes on. Nevertheless, there is plenty of evidence that missionary zeal, combined with social understanding and persevering effort, is bettering race relations and neutralizing dangerous toxins of prejudice and discrimination. Sat. 7-19-47

July 7, 1947

o Segregation in Our Union, IO Organizer Says at Fisk

By VIRGINIA BIVIN

No segregation in our union l in Tennessee" was part of a tement made by a self-described) organizer during a panel dission here Friday afternoon, focal point of which appeared be discussion of the word te" as applied to inter-racial blems.

The discussion featured the irth day of the fourth annual k University Institute of Race lations which opened Tuesday d will continue through Friday, y 18. Members of the afternon panel were Horace Cayton, ector, Parkway Community use, Chicago, Ill., chairman; Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, department of psychology, Queens College of New York, and Dr. Arnold Rose, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.

The self-described CIO organizer outlined the manner in which CIO goes into a community, stating that the union starts organization of colored and white and tries to bring what was termed "hate" toward industrialists in order that the Negroes and white people may feel "a common bond."

Shortly afterward, a statement was made by another individual from the floor to the effect that practical instead of what was called theoretical discussion of racial problems should be undertaken. He declared, "The CIO is bringing Negroes and white people together in many areas and thus getting inter-racial action."

The discussion was extended from the Friday morning program when Dr. Helen V. McLean, psychiatrist, Chicago, Ill., Institute for Psychoanalysis, and Dr. Nathan Ackerman, New York City, a member of the Committee on Economic and Racial Problems, The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, also participated, with the former as chairman.

The morning panel was preceded by an address, presented by Cayton, in which he described the Negro in America in a state of "hysterical rebellion," either latent or expressed to some extent. Dr. Clark challenged this statement in declaring "human personality incapable of standing continued hysteria, anxiety and neurosis. The bulk of Negroes are not neurotic, hysterical, disintegrated beings," but, instead make adjustments to their environment, he asserted.

Both Dr. Clark, as a panel member, and an institute participant from the floor indicated that the term "hate," used with widely varying interpretations during discussion of inter-racial problems, as applied to attitudes of their own race toward white people, was overemphasized and apparently not used objectively in many instances.

Dr. Robert E. Cushman, director, Cornell Research in Civil Liberties, Cornell University, spoke Friday night on "Constitutional Steps Toward Equal Rights."

Marriage, Poll Tax Laws

Is there constitutional basis for what was indicated as state prevention of persons marrying "whom them please?"

This query by a Negro participant in the Institute of Race Relations was asked the institute's speaker, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, director, Cornell Research in Civil Liberties, Cornell University, at the Saturday morning session of the group. His topic was "The Legal Right of Negro Suffrage." A group discussion followed the address.

In a generalized statement, Dr. Cushman replied, "The Supreme Court of the United States has been fairly reluctant to uproot state policies with regard to local, social positions unless shown there is deliberate violation of federal laws."

In a discussion of the poll tax, listed by Dr. Cushman as a means of what was termed "disenfranchising" the Negro, an institute participant rose to point out that, in Tennessee, anyone, including members of his race, vote, upon meeting necessary requirements including payment of poll tax. Dr. Cushman answered that "perhaps, we make too sweeping exaggerations about poll tax laws," stating further that, in actuality, the poll tax does not embody within its bounds "peculiar racial implications."

The speaker declared, in discussing a question from the floor regarding possible "constitutional problems involved in the new FEPC bill," that Congress does not have any authority "to move in on racial segregation" per se. During the war, he said, FEPC applied to industries engaged in war production. In peacetime, FEPC goals would have to be sought in terms of interstate commerce, Dr. Cushman stated.

'Freedom of Truth'

A sermon, entitled "The Freedom of the Truth," was delivered by Dr. W. E. Phifer, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening in Fisk chapel. "The truth will make us free only as we accept that truth with understanding," Dr. Phifer declared. Moreover, he asserted, truth must be applied to living and must not be confined to one area of life.

The world needs application of the truth it already possesses, Dr. Phifer stated, declaring "today, as we stand on the verge of the miraculous in science," it is apparent that increase in knowledge will be helpful only when individual wisdom is enhanced.

Dr. Phifer was introduced by the Rev. M. S. Davage of the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, who conducted the service.

Scheduled this morning were an address by Dr. Clarence Glick, department of sociology, Tulane University, entitled "A Sociological Approach to the Understanding of Race Relations," and another "Basic Community Processes Affecting Racial and Cultural Contacts," by Dr. Joseph Lohman, professor of sociology, University of Chicago. A panel was to follow.

Edward H. Goin, personnel counselor, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, was to speak on "The Negro as an Industrial Worker" this afternoon. A clinic was to follow his talk.

Miss Sara Southall, personnel department, International Harvester Company, Chicago, will speak on "A Management Program of Fair Employment" at 8 o'clock tonight at Fisk chapel. The public is invited.

MINORITIES URGED TO SHUN PREJUDICE

N.Y. Times

Jewish Leader Asserts Groups Must Unite for Common Goal, Not Against Common Foe

426 Thurs. 7-10-47

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9—Minority groups should unite in a strategy for a common goal rather than a strategy against a common enemy, the American Missionary Association's Institute of Race Relations was told today.

Dr. Marie Jahoda, of the American Jewish Committee, said that in improving race relations it was important to take into consideration the reservoir of good will and to concentrate "on correlating all of the people into a state of mind where they won't accept leadership based on prejudice." She continued:

"I think we have neglected the mobilization of the good will of people who are on our side. This situation of people being all right as persons but not doing very much about it is where we should take action. We should concentrate on uniting, asking each group to recognize and combat its enemies."

The institute is in its second week of three weeks of panel and round table discussions with speakers from all over the country. Its sessions are being held at Fisk University under the chairmanship of the university's president-elect, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

One hundred and fifty community leaders from thirty-five states are taking part in the program aimed at training people to meet heightened racial tensions on the basis of scientific knowledge and method.

Social and economic discrimination against American Indians still exists in many places in this country, Dr. Theodore H. Haas, chief counsel, office of Indian Affairs of the Department of Interior, said at the morning session. Thur. 7-10-47

At present, Dr. Haas said, a great many Indians living on reservations are denied the right to vote. Although they are citizens in some instances, he said, they have been excluded from membership in labor unions and have been denied the right to own or rent certain residential properties because they had Indian blood.

"Small though their numbers are, the American Indians constitute an important link in our chain of democracy," Dr. Haas said. "The 30,000,000 Indians in Latin America will look askance at our

fine speeches if our actions toward our own Indian people do not confirm the sincerity of our words."

Mike Masaoka, executive director of the Japanese-American Citizens League, said the Japanese-Americans "felt the full impact of the minorities' problems in this country when they were evacuated on short notice from the Pacific Coast to relocation centers."

The forced migration of Japa-

nese-Americans resulted in large financial losses because properties had to be sold quickly. An afternoon panel discussion usually at public auctions that brought only a fraction of their normal value, Mr. Masaoka said.

"Still, there is a great amount of good-will among most Americans," Mr. Masaoka declared. "They are not as good as the white man, but better than other minority groups lower in the economic and social scale."

Illinois

JUDGE SENTENCES RACISTS TO CLASSES ON TOLERANCE

Defendo 42b Ill.

Chicago, Ill. Sah. 11-1-47

A series of special lectures on racial understanding was part of the sentence imposed on 90 hoodlums who violently protested the entrance of Negro families into the Fernwood Housing project in Chicago Aug. 14-18.

Judge Joseph J. Drucker of Boy's court will check attendance at the lectures before the scheduled hearings on disorderly conduct in his court next March 4.

The decision to arrange the lectures by prominent men was reached in a conference between the judge and eight defense attorneys, together with Ralph Metcalfe, a member of the civil rights committee and the Mayor's Commission on Human relations.

Institute of Race Relations (Baltimore, Md.)

Race Relations Institute Held

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Baltimore Gets First Area Meet

BALTIMORE.— The first Area Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the race relations division of the American Missionary association, was held here Jan. 15 to 18.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of Fisk university, Nashville, and director of the Institutes of Race Relations which are held each summer at Fisk, sent the secretray and coordinator of institutes on race relations, W. H. Grayson Jr., from Fisk to Baltimore, to work with the 18 local sponsoring organizations and the 36 or more cooperating civic agencies promoting the institute.

The institute was planned so as to offer Baltimore and the surrounding area a broad discussion program on timely issues pertinent to democratic living. It brought together in morning and afternoon sessions a registered membership of 475 with an average attendance of 400, an audience of approximately 1200 at its one evening meeting and an estimated aggregate attendance of 2500 to 3000 individuals. These groups were composed of representatives from all local groups concerned with inter-group relations and educators and sociologists who have studied and had experiences with much relations.

Local Issues Chosen

The institute's secretary and sponsoring committee set out to develop a blueprint of human relations to guide the city to meet its own needs according to the abilities and interests of its citizenry. To that end the sessions of each day were planned to focus upon issues chosen by the local group. Fri. 1-31-47

At the opening meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 15, the chairman, H. Milton Wagner, trustee of Morgan college said that no city needed an institute on race relations more than Baltimore, which had been trying to ignore racial discrimination. He hoped "that the dyed-in-the-wool Baltimoreans may be shocked into some of the new ideal" of ridding the city of racial prejudice.

W. H. Grayson Jr., pointed out that Baltimore with its economic and cultural ties with both the North and South could be a proving ground for methods to eliminate racism in both areas.

The main speaker, Dr. Fred J. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, said that religion's place in a democracy is to achieve a brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God. Following him a panel representing Jewish Catholic and Protestant faiths in the city agreed with his statement concerning the active duty of religion.

Understandings Necessary

One of the outstanding sessions of the institute was the public meeting on Thursday night at Western high school when Archibald MacLeish, chairman of the UNESCO American delegation described the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a "tremendous step toward the understandings necessary to create a world society—non-existent at the present, but without which we cannot go on."

It is "an experiment in the field of international relations.... which offers hope because of a membership representing some 30 nations, talking freely about issues which would be of mutual benefit." Failure to accept the 13-point program which was offered by UNESCO would lead to wars to extermination "within the decade." Fri. 1-31-47

Mr. MacLeish was introduced by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of Fisk University and also a member of UNESCO. Dr Johnson spoke of the lag in personal social, inter-group and national relations....which has given rise to concepts, religious and group differences, the continuation of which is prejudice....

"The ideas, work and implications of UNESCO are concerned with the masses of humanity who are affected by cultural lags."

Interracial Workshop

42b Daily World

Group Closes Restaurant

Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Interracial Workshop, which, in cooperation with several other organizations, conducted a "Laboratory of Human Relations" at John Wesley AME Zion Church here last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, opened a series of non-violent demonstrations which resulted in the temporary closing of the restaurant in the Greyhound Bus Terminal here last Saturday night.

Members of the group first staged a sit-down protest on last Saturday afternoon against the refusal of the restaurant to serve colored persons. They occupied seats at tables and the counter for more than two hours without being served. After taking an intermission, they returned about 10:00 that night and resumed their sit-down protest. Sat. 11-22-47

Before entering the cafeteria, police were notified. A police lieutenant and two privates were sent to the scene to preserve order.

Shortly before midnight employees began putting empty chairs on the tables. A Marine corporal, slightly inebriated, walked to the center of the restaurant and demanded that the colored persons in the group be served.

A few minutes later, the management ordered the restaurant closed for the night.

RESTAURANT CLOSED

Bayard Rustin, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, conducted reporters on a tour of the Jim Crow restaurant in the basement of the terminal pointed out hazards which might resut in tragedy if a fire or fight broke out in it.

Last Saturday afternoon a demonstration was staged on F St., between Ninth and Fourteenth and circulars were passed out urging support of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Sat. 11-22-47

Dr. Margaret Mad, an anthropologist with the American Museum of History, addressed the first session of the laboratory at John Wesley AME Zion Church here last Friday night. Her subject was a "A Scientist Looks at Race."

SCHUYLER SPEAKS

Following her address, George S Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, spoke on "Minority Problems in the United States and World Today."

Speakers last Saturday were William Hill, secretary of the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Byron Allen, an insurance man, and Joseph H B. Evans secretary of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A.

Dean William Stuart Nelson of the Howard University School of Religion, spoke last Sunday afternoon on "Non-Violence Meets the Need," and Kermit Ely, national director of research and education of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, spoke on "Labor's Challenge to the Negro." Dr. A. Powell Davies, pastor of the All Souls Church here, also spoke.

The groups which sponsored the laboratory, besides the Interracial Workshop, included the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Inter-Church Fellowship, the 12th Street YMCA, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the local branch of the NAACP.

New Orleans

Leaders Meet To Organize For Solidarity

By LUCIUS JONES
(Louisiana Bureau)

NEW ORLEANS—The Crescent City, once described by Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., in an address here on "Race Unity" as "the most divided city in America," is undertaking, for the first time, one of the broadest movements for racial solidarity ever attempted by colored people here.

Meeting last week in the conference room of Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, local leaders conferred with Henry Moon, executive assistant to the National Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., on ways and means for forming a city-wide Federation that will concern itself with economic, social and political problems as they affect Negroes and the total community.

SUCCESSFUL IN VIRGINIA

Outlining how such federations were formed in Richmond and Norfolk, Va., Mr. Moon said these organizations are presently being developed in key cities all over America.

Dr. E. T. M. Devore was elected chairman of a temporary committee to explore the full possibilities of a Federation of Organizations here. Mrs. A. T. Bentley is secretary, Dr. T. R. Williams, treasurer. A steering committee of James E. Gayle, chairman; Ernest J. Wright, Raymond R. Tillman, Bennett B. Ross, W. S. Augustine, Atty. Louis Berry, Clarence A. Laws, Mrs. Ida W. Johnson, and the Rev. Thomas N. Washington was formed.

Next Tuesday, representatives of major civic, business, fraternal, political, trade and religious organizations will take final steps to perfect a federation of organizations here.

F. Jones, regional NAACP director of Dallas, Texas.

ACP Calls Action in ar on Bias

(From Louisiana Bureau)

An all-out offen- forms of discrim- and segregation in Louis- launched Friday by the sociation of NAACP in a two-day meeting

NAACP announced its policy State President Daniel E. conference adopts an un- and uncompromising posi- against racial and religious tion in any form whatever." than forty branches were

unanimous opinion of mem- the meeting was for im- action, through legal chan- furthering its program. In with the State-wide citizenship for Ne- resolutions were

all semblances of the Louisiana system was the resolution adopt- system was con- stitutional, unlaw-

importance was a re- civil rights, which called the President of the United to enforce laws which pro- equal protection for all citi- and called upon the United attorney general to prosecute who prevent Negroes from and voting soley be- faces or color.

resolution called on to enact anti-lynching leg-

white daily news- emphasize crimes by Ne- disrespect and ridicule condemned as a "vi- flagrant violation of the of the public press." throughout the upon to carry on unrelenting cam- Negroes to educate and purpose of

who delivered ad- Haynes, presi- Louisiana Colored tion; Mrs. A. J. Texas, State organ- Marshall, special NAACP, and Donald

Phi Gamma Delta

Business Sorority Holds 2nd Annual Boule In Detroit

DETROIT — At the second annual boule of Phi Gamma Delta sorority held here at the Lucy Thurman branch of the YWCA Oct. 25-26, the sorors chose as their theme, "Negro Businesswomen Blueprint the Dematomic Age," and featured on the program outstanding business people.

The sorority, organized in 1942 by a group of businesswomen at the Lewis Business College, has greatly increased in membership since that time.

Greeting the throng of delegates, including many from out-of-town, were Louis C. Blount, general manager and secretary of Great Lakes Insurance Company; Mrs. Vivienne Cooper, society editor of the Michigan Chronicle and Councilman George Edwards.

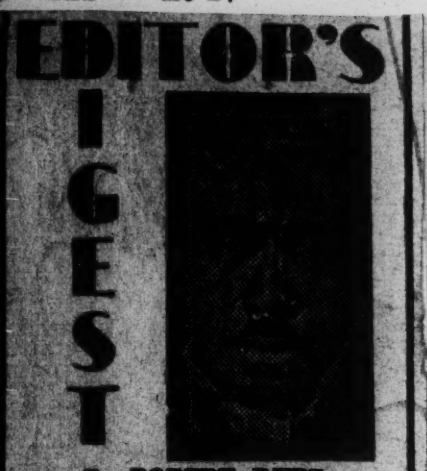
A banquet honoring newly installed officers was held in the Century Room of Club 666 Saturday night, with Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown as guest speaker, choosing her topic "Women and Peace." Miss Roberta McQuire installed the new roster which includes:

Elizabeth Garner, Sacramento, Calif., supreme basileus; Juanita Parnell, anti-basileus; Margaret Smith, Indianapolis, second anti-basileus; Leora Gibbs, financial director, and Beatrice Preston, supreme grammateus.

Other officers are Lucy Larry, anti-grammateus; Celillus P. Morgan, supreme epistoleus; Phyllis Lewis, editor-in-chief; Violet T. Lewis, national organizer; Odell Glover, parliamentarian; and Emma Fitts, keeper of properties.

Beta chapter entertained out-of-town delegates at breakfast, and Alpha chapter gave a dinner in their honor. Special church services at Plymouth Congregational Church were attended by the sorors in a body.

EDITOR'S DIGEST



By ROBERT DUBE

42L

THE SUN SHINES SOUTH

The Weekly Review

Early this year, I received an invitation to be one of two speakers on a Racial Amity program in New Orleans. When the hour came for the program. I called a taxi and gave the driver the address of the meeting place which I thought was the Branch YWCA for Colored, but as he drove up in front of the address, I noted that we were in the heart of downtown New Orleans and without doubt at the YWCA for Whites.

Sat. 9-27-47

As I got out of the taxi, I told the driver to wait a few moments after I had gotten in the building, because I might be at the wrong place. When I got inside the vast sitting room filled with whites a white man moved toward me from the center of the room, and extending his hand said, "I am glad you are here—we are waiting for you, let's go upstairs to the auditorium so that the mistress of ceremonies will know that you are here". I replied, "I am very glad to see you too"—meaning the one person in that YWCA lobby who was waiting for me in the midst of all those white persons.

Birmingham, Ala.

About half way up the stairway, I heard someone calling my name, and as I looked back over my shoulders, I saw moving up from below in my direction a young white woman reporter for one of the local dailies. When she reached our side she informed me that she had been assigned to cover the meeting that night and wanted to know if I had something on which I was going to talk about that she could use for her story in time to make the morning edition. I had not expected to be one of two speakers at a Racial Amity meeting in a White YWCA, and most certainly had no idea that a white Southern daily newspaper would send a reporter to cover the speeches; so I was not prepared with a resume copy of what I had planned to say, therefore I had to say to the reporter that I was sorry and that due to the fact the meeting was to start in a few minutes I would not have time to give her a few off hand excerpts from my outline. She stayed long enough to get her story.

In spite of the fact that invitations had been extended to whites and blacks alike, the audience was composed of about 350 persons of whom about a half dozen were Negroes. The mistress of ceremonies was a white school teacher. She opened the meeting by asking someone to read a short prayer after which she stated the nature of the meeting, and informed those assembled that the speakers of the evening were yours truly from Birmingham, Alabama, and a Mr. Phillip Mariongello from Washington, D, C, And that she took pleasure in presenting the first speaker—yours truly.

The aduience was divided—one half or more who had never condescended to hear a Negro in a like situation. and the other half or maybe less who were sticking thir necks out, so to peak, in the presentation of a Negro speaker to an almost white audience in a building for young christian white women in the South. They held their breath as I went forth to justify their daring and belief that I would give them cause to beam with pride as I spoke by the way.

My point in telling you about this is to point out a type of things which are happening to me and a host of others of our group in dozens of the larger cities of the South. And to emphasize that in such situations we are being given the opportunity to be heard, seen evaluated as a human being and not as Negroes beset by all the classics the unenlightened and prejudiced drag out of the sky to keep the channels of honest-to-goodness information closed.

More and more a seen and unseen host of spiritually and intellectually evolved white persons in the deep South are giving and working to give the Negro a chance to be seen and heard in important places in a genuinely open minded and congenial atmosphere. Henry Wallace describes it as a "fresh breeze blowing in the South".

In the New Orleans case, not only did upwards of 350 come out to hear what I had to say, but through the reporter from the daily newspapers, if I had carried along a prepared statement for the press, I could have gotten more of my talk before more than half of the population of the largest city in the South. My chance came. What should have concerned me most up to that time was not so much as to my chance coming but preparing to make the most of that chance.

The Weekly Review

Incredible as it sounds, the opposites of the Bilbo's Rankins and Talmadges number easily a thousand to one. These uncounted millions are beset with what Franklin Roosevelt called fear of fear, but they are the New South struggling to be born—a new South which out of its spiritual solution of human problems struggles in chains to see not through a glass dimly, but in the sunshine that peoples are just people—North, South, East and West—everywhere.

Birmingham, Ala.

Sometime ago, I had a letter from the President of Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., which has for its motto: "For The Sake Of The South And Of The South, We Need A Fair And Favorable Attitude Toward The Negro", expressing a desire on the part of that most enlightened interracial group in Mississippi to have me make a presentation on "The Development, Character, and Influence of the Negro Press", at their annual meeting in Jackson, Miss. Only a little more than a year ago, I was called long distance from Jackson one Saturday night and told that I was the hottest thing in Mississippi that night because the daily newspapers were devoting long articles beginning on the front pages containing the reply of the Governor of that State to my open letters to him involving what in my opinion was a miscarriage of justice in the Craft boy's case. I was vilified by one, Fred Sullens of the Jackson Daily News, called an outside meddler and unjustly accused of belonging to a lot of misinformed Negro uplift organizations, but there are thousands of whites in Mississippi who in spite of all this want to hear from the lips of a Negro about the Negro press in this business of improving human relations in the South. And that is indicative of the fact that the sun is shining down behind where the sun goes down, also that the South is waiting for more sunshine. It must not be forgotten the people of the South white and black who have been chained with poverty, disease and superstition have a great native courage without which they could not have survived in the life and death struggle to dig a living out of the bowls of the many red clay and sandy hills, and a sprinkling of valleys of low land in between.

Sat.

The sun is shining in the South. Two years ago, so-called friends of "a fair and favorable attitude toward the Negro" were blaming the Negro press for inciting the Negro to dissatisfaction with his sorry plight, and hinting that it was doing to Negroes a great disservice, but now that the evening has come, they all want to understand this most potent manufacturer of constructive public opinion based on truth and how it may be used to truth and fuse peoples beset with common obstacles into a oneness of spirit and purpose in removing same for the common welfare. And any time a Negro in the South wants to be somebody and really and truly wants to do some good, he or she will find as many whites who will help as those of their own color. Colors and kinds are not synonomous in the South. You have here, a growing host of people of the SAME KIND, but not of the same color—the rising of this sun and the kind of light it sheds portends the day when unholy mores, traditions and backwardness will have passed away, leaving in its wake a new South—a great contributor in the building of the type of One World Wendell L. Willkie talked so much about.

Sat. 9-27-47

42b 1947

World Conference of Christian Youth

Off For Oslo

NEW YORK — Miss Mildred Johns of Philadelphia and Julius Scott, Jr., of New Orleans, receive from Methodist youth leader, Rev. Ralph W. Mohney of Chattanooga, Tenn., their credentials and sailing instructions upon their embarkation here on SS Marine Jumper for Norway. They are among 19 delegates from The Methodist Church enroute to the World Conference of Chirstian Youth to be held in Oslo, July 22 to August 1.

Miss Johns is a student in the National College for Christian Workers in Kansas City. Following the Oslo Conference she will become one of a Youth Caravan which will make a goodwill visit of two-weeks to the Methodist young people of Czechoslovakia.

Scott is a graduate of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., and currently a student in the graduate school of Theology of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. Both are active in the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship.

42c 1947

AAUW (American Association of University Women)

UNIVERSITY WOMEN AGAIN HIT PREJUDICE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3—Dr. Helen C. White, author and Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, said today that the membership policy of the American Association of University Women, of which she is president, had been reaffirmed by the national board.

"Because of the present world consciousness of the problem of discrimination against minority groups," she said, "the board voted a resolution of reaffirmation at a meeting held in December in Washington, D. C., to emphasize at this time the long-standing policy of the A.A.U.W. that 'all women who meet the educational requirements are eligible to membership'."

Quoting from the by-laws that "there can be no authorization for discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds," she stated that the by-laws of local member clubs were expected to be in accord with the national policy.

The International Federation of University Women was now examining reorganized associations of university women all over the world, she said, to make certain that their membership policies conformed to the I. F. U. W. purpose, "to promote understanding and friendship among university women of the nations of the world, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions."

42c 1947

American Council on Education

Students Fight Racial Friction in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — A group of 60 students from 24 high schools in St. Louis and St. Louis County has been formed to combat racial and group friction, Dr. Hilda Taba, director of the Committee on Intergroup Education in Co-operating Schools of the American Council on Education, said last week.

Members of the group, who met at the Downtown YMCA, Oct. 18, agreed to wage a campaign to offset prejudices, Dr. Taba said, by sponsoring a series of speeches on intergroup relations and by arranging exchange glee club, debating and drama programs between public and private schools.

U. of Chi. 'Prof'
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 1-4-47

Named New Race Relations Head

CHICAGO — Election of Louis Wirth, professon of sociology at the University of Chicago, as president of the American Council on Race Relations, was announced this week by Clarence E. Pickett, chairman of the American Council Board. Sat. 1-4-47

While continuing its clearing house, consultation and information services to the action agencies in its field, the American Council intends, under Dr. Wirth's guidance, to strengthen research, educational and professional training programs in race relations on a national scale, Mr. Pickett said.

Race Relations Unit Issues Data

Pittsburgh Courier
Baltimore Md.

Analyzes Ordinances in Major Large Cities

AID TO STATE

Special Enforcement Body Recommended

CHICAGO (ANP) — Municipal fair employment ordinances offer unique opportunities for education of the public by local government and for effective local enforcement, according to a report on 14 such ordinances made available by the American Council on Race Relations.

Prepared by Alex Elson and Leonard Schanfield, attorneys and authorities on legislation, the report analyzes the ordinances adopted in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis, Minn.

It also includes those pending in Buffalo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and San Diego, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Ariz.; St. Louis, Seattle and Spokane, Wash., and Toledo, O.; and an ordinance proposed but withdrawn in Cleveland.

Recommendation

The report recommends such ordinances provide for creation of a special commission, or municipal admistrative body, to be responsible for enforcement, rather than delegation of enforcement powers to the city's regular prosecuting authorities.

It concludes that local ordinances are a necessary buttress to State or possible Federal laws on fair employment practices.

State fair employment laws have been adopted by Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin, and are under consideration in Ohio, Washington, Missouri, Minnesota, Connecticut, Illinois, Rhode Island and Nebraska.

Public Policy Statement

Oregon has adopted a statement of public policy in favor of fair employment. Legislation is in preparation in seven additional states —Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Pennslyvania and West Virginia.

The report warns cities that the grants of power by States to municipalities should be carefully examined, and that proposed fair employment ordinances be drafted to coincide with those powers.

It suggest that State enabling acts be sought wherever doubt exists as to the scope of municipal powers.

Elson has taught in the law schools of Yale and Northwestern Universities and the University of Chicago, and served as assistant general counsel for the OPA.

Schanfield has been associated with the American Law Institute, where he was concerned with the drafting of uniform State legislation. Sat. 1-11-47

Wirth Heads Council On Race Relations

42c Chicago Defender
Sat.

Dr. Louis Wirth, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, was elected president of the American Council on Race Relations, Clarence E. Pickett, chairman of the Council Board, announced last week. Sat.

The Council, in addition to continuing its clearing house, consultation and information services to the action field agencies, plans to strengthen research, educational and professional training programs in race relations on a national scale. 1-4-47

Pickett, in expressing gratitude at the outcome of the election stated, "In Dr. Wirth the best qualified person has been obtained to assume the leadership of the Council's program. Because of the notable contributions Dr. Wirth has made to the field and because of his knowledge of the theoretical and practical problems confronting the action agencies, the American council will be prepared to render indispensible service to the country in the crucial years ahead."

The resignation of A. A. Liveright, executive director, associated with the Council since its organization in 1944, was also announced by Pickett. Liveright's plans include service as a consultant to the industrial relations center at the University of Chicago. Pickett, the retiring president, was elected to the newly created position of chairman of the board.

TRUMAN LAUDS DRIVE ON PREJUDICE IN U.S.

42c New York, N.Y.

A message from President Truman, commending the American Jewish Committee for its "long and honorable campaign against bigotry and prejudice," was made public yesterday by Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the committee, which will open its fortieth annual meeting tomorrow in the Commodore Hotel.

Dr. Max Gottschalk, director of the committee's foreign affairs department, who came back from Europe to attend the sessions, said in the organization's offices, 386 Fourth Avenue, that a "more positive and effective policy" for eradicating Nazism in Germany must be embodied in the peace treaty now being drafted. Two years in Europe have convinced him, he said, that Nazism has not disappeared and will not disappear "for generations." Jan. 1-24-47

Mr. Truman's message said, "The American Jewish Committee's long and honorable campaign against bigotry and prejudice, its defense of the civil and religious rights of Jews, its intervention in behall of the right of members of other faiths, its promotion of good-will and mutual respect among Jews and Christians, form a record of which we may all be proud.

"We depend in our free country on voluntary associations of citizens for purposes of promoting the common welfare," he wrote. "At no time have we had a greater need of public spirit in the true sense of these words than now. On the public spirit of such organizations as the American Jewish Committee and its leaders we depend for reinforcement of the democratic way of life." Jan. 1-24-47

American West Indies Foundation

West Indians Only Negroes At Women's International Exhibit

42c, Informer, Houston Texas
Sat 11-22-47

NEW YORK—(ANP) Members of the American West Indies foundation were the only representatives of the colored group among 200 exhibitors participating in the 24th annual Women's International exposition in the 71st Regiment armory here last week. The event, sponsored by the Women's National institute, drew exhibitors from some 46 nationality groups and 86 educational, civic, patriotic, religious, cultural and philanthropic organizations. Sat

These active in the West Indian exhibit included the Marquesa Helene de Porcelli, president-founder of the West Indian group, London; Mary J. Aird, Myllicent Payne, Marie Cunnings and Lucille Decier, all of Grenada; Esther Hall and Olive Russell, both of Nassau, Bahamas and Harriett Wade of Barbados. 11-22-47

The West Indian foundation was organized by Mrs. de Porcelli in 1945, and has its headquarters at St. Ambrose church in uptown Harlem.

States Asked To Clean Up College Reds

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 4-16-47

House Group Charges AYD Seeks Upset Of Federal Government

Bares World Plot

Asserts 16,194 Members Are Enrolled In Sixty Chapters On Campuses

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(AP)—The House Committee on un-American Activities today declared that "the specter of Communism stalks our college campuses masked under the cloak of the American Youth for Democracy" and called upon state governors and school heads for a thorough expose of the organization.

The committee, in a lengthly blast against AYD, said that "gracing various AYD entertainments, meetings and campaigns, or contributing to its magazine, Spotlight, is the usual list of sponsors which are invariably found supporting the Communist Party and its front organizations."

It said the list includes such names as Paul Robeson, Edward G. Robinson, Col. Evans F. Carlson, Zero Mostel, Lt. Comdr. Charles S. Seely, U. S. Navy, (retired), and Joseph E. Davies.

16,194 Reported Members

The House group also urged a rigid investigation of "the inimical objectives of the Communist Party in America."

In a report to the House, the committee said American Youth for Democracy has headquarters in New York City—formerly located at 13 Astor Place "in the same building with a number of other Communist-controlled organizations"—and claims 60 chapters in colleges in 14 states and a total membership of 16,194.

It is "neither American nor democratic in its origin or purposes," the committee said.

"Manipulated by shrewd and specially trained organizers operating in a narrow circle behind the scenes, it endeavors to exploit to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, the inexperience, and the craving to join, which is so characteristic of our college youth. 4-10-47

"Behind a veil of a multitude of high-sounding slogans, one is conscious of a determined effo to disaffect our youth and t turn them against religion, th American home, against the co lege authorities, and against th American government itself.

"It is indeed a training scho in lawlessness. Its methods ar underhanded and devious, in lin with the Trojan-horse policy in itiated at the Seventh Congres of the Communist International.

The committee accused the AY of resorting to "amazing guile to "deny and conceal the Com munist character of the organiza tion," and said "the interlocking table of officers of the American Youth for Democracy, the Communist Party, and the Young Communist League shows the close identity of the inner core of the AYD and the Youth Communist League."

International Plot Cited

The committee said that there is a "growing conviction that the Communist Party and the American Youth for Democracy are part of an international conspiracy seeking to undermine and destroy democratic countries throughout the world in the interests of Soviet aggrandizement."

In some states, the committee said, "the Youth Communists have even penetrated the Young Democrats." The Advertiser

The report continued:

"The Communist Party should be exposed as an organization which is completely and uniformly subservient to the interests of the Soviet Union just as the German-American Bund was subservient to the interest of Nazi Germany. Montgomery, Ala.

"Members of the AYD should therefore be looked upon as 'young Bundists' whose basic loyalty is not to the United States but to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 4-16-47

Tracing the origin of the AYD, the committee said that on Oct. 15, 1943, a special convention of the Young Communist League was held at Manhattan Center at Thirty-Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, and at this convention "the Young Communist League officially transformed itself into the American Youth for Democracy."

Communist Label Slapped on AYD

PM New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON

The House Committee on Un-American Activities sent a 20-page report to Congress charging that American Youth for Democracy is a direct arm of the Communist Internationale and is trying to plant the seeds of Communism in U. S. universities and colleges. Wed. 4-16-47

The Committee left to the States and the schools the question of what to do about AYD. A suggestion:

"Its members on campus should be made publicly known and registered as such. Parents, fellow students and faculty members should be provided with these membership lists together with a candid explanation of the true nature of the organization and its affiliation with Soviet-dominated Communism in America."

The report said that AYD's national chairman was Naomi Ellison; national vice chairman, John Gallo; headquarters, 150 Nassau St., New York. AYD, it said, claims 16,194 members in 60 colleges in 14 states. 4-16-47

Freedom on the Campus

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

HOW FAR the un-American Committee wants to take America along the totalitarian path is made clear by its attack against the youth movement and academic freedom. 42c Mon. 4-21-47

Major target of the Rankin men was American Youth for Democracy. The un-Americans have "suggested" that college presidents ban AYD wherever it exists on campus.

Talking about a police state—the un-Americans told the attorney general to imprison Henry Wallace because he's agitating for the United Nations.

They tell Congress to imprison Eugene Dennis because he has challenged the whole idea of government of, by and for the un-American conspirators.

And now they tell every school in the country to introduce the old Japanese "thought control" system in the American educational system.

Certainly there are Communists in America's schools. We have universal education in America. And there are Communist organizations such as Marxist Clubs on many campuses which practice some measure of academic freedom.

But American Youth for Democracy isn't Communist any more than the veterans and other school organizations are Communist because they admit members without exacting a political means test.

AYD is in Rankin's hair for the same reason that Wallace is. AYD is active in the fight to increase GI allotments to meet the intolerable rise of living costs.

It is active in the fight for peace with the enthusiasm of members who helped defeat fascism in order that America might live in peace. Mon. 4-21-47

American Youth for Democracy should be proud of its new opponent. The un-American attack should win more friends to AYD on campus and off, in order to preserve freedom of thought and freedom of organization for the young people of America.

From the Readers

The AYD

C. M. Mon 3-10-47

42c

Dear Editor:

In your "open letter" to Dean King of Colorado University, you added another "expose" of American Youth for Democracy to the crop currently appearing in many newspapers, mainly of the Hearst, Scripps-Howard, and McCormick chains. New York, N.Y.

Under existing circumstances, it should be easy to see whom the letter served. At the moment, AYD is the prime target for no small share of the fascist witch-hunt offensive raging against the rights of labor, of the Communists, of New Dealers—against democratic rights in general. The right of people to join the AYD and the very right of AYD to exist on college campuses is being challenged in a simultaneous, and obviously inspired campaign in a number of states. For example, in Michigan, Republican Governor Sigler has ordered repressive action against students belonging to AYD at Michigan State College. In Queens, the *Star Journal* is interfering in the affairs of Queens College with the demand that the college AYD club of 100 members be barred from the campus. Mon 3-10-47

Further, a bill has been introduced in Albany for another Rapp-Coudert type investigation of "subversion" in the colleges. Nationally, the Rankin-Thomas Committee announces that "we know all about AYD" and that an investigation of the country's colleges is soon coming up. C. M.

You know well what the stakes are! Can anyone doubt that, with these attacks, we are on the verge of seeing Rankin's dirty fingers sink into our educational system?

Measure your "expose" in that light! Mon 3-10-47

We believe that you misrepresented the "purposes and motivations" of AYD—and we will speak our piece on this, too. But regardless of whether your letter dealt with AYD, or a progressive trade union, or the Communist Party

did you choose to make a discussion of Communism central, with the issue of civil liberties tacked on only as a polite appendage? Why have you not taken up the cudgels over the dangerous situation in Queens or in Michigan? You subscribe in your letter to the cardinal importance of academic freedom on the campus—why, then, is this of secondary importance when AYD

Why is the first target of reactionary attack being we wish to

facts:

is an independent organby, and for young peomake a principle of our interfaith character, and le in our membership ople of all democratic liefs. (Incidentally, a surmembers—which PM is conduct—might possibly PM readers than any-

Now on the "expose" itself. Had you bothered to interview us, you would have found that we have its activities and program, our at-

For the time

exposure" whatsoever, since we young people political beliefs. vey of our mem free to conduct

show more PM

thing else.) We have a continuous record of activity and achievement on progressive issues that concern young people.

2. AYD is proud to state, at a time when anti-Communism is the major instrument of reaction in our country, that we subscribe without reservation to the full and equal citizenship of Communists with all democrats. Liberals in our country cannot afford to pussyfoot about the rights of Communists, or the floodgates of fascism will be opened up here just as they were in Germany after the Reichstag fire.

We judge Communists as we judge others in our organization, on the basis of merit. No one group or person has special privilege or has ever asked for such privilege in AYD. The Communists who are among those elected to leadership are there because the membership feels that they have proven their worth.

AYD esteems the entire anti-fascist heritage of young Americans, regardless of the color, creed, or political belief of those who contributed to it. We cherish the memory of Dorie Miller, Colin Kelly, Meyer Levin. Does PM wish us to turn our backs on that part of the progressive youth tradition contributed by Communists? By young men like Harry Simms and Joe York who were shot down while pioneering the great unions in auto and mining? Or by the Dave Dorans who fell with the International Brigade in Spain? Or by Herman Bottcher who became one of the great heroes in the bloody Pacific campaign of World War II?

3. AYD was born in the midst of the anti-fascist war. Its founders, Communist and non-Communist alike, learned the world-wide lesson of unity as the precondition for beating fascism—they set up a new organization designed to apply that principle fully among progressive youth in our country. Its birth took place in full public view (no secrets). The initiative of the Young Communist League in dissolving its own organization and in helping bring together many non-Communist youth leaders from unions, student organizations, and youth councils must be judged on its merits: look at the AYD today, appraise it and its activities honestly, and you may then share our conviction that all who helped build our organization performed a service, however modest, for democracy and unity.

4. Our organization is democratic—run by no one but its members. PM could have found full proof of that had it accepted our invitations to cover our National and New York State Conventions in 1946. Elections of leadership and program planning are decided by full democratic process. PM is free to assign reporters to any one of our clubs or to our State Council to see for itself.

5. As an organization representative of varied political opinions, AYD takes no stand on such questions as the ultimate future of society. While promoting full and open-minded exchange of ideas on such important fundamentals, our program and activities do not advocate socialism (contrary to the impression the readers of your letter may have received).

You may still disagree with us, Mr. Lewis. However, we suggest that in future discussions on AYD, it would be more appropriate to leave red-baiting to Frederick Woltman who is more at home on such ground. You have more important work to do in living up to that part of PM's tradition that contributes to democracy, academic freedom, and progress.

LEON WOFSY
New York State American Youth for Democracy
New York

For the record, the letter from PM's editor referred to above made three central points:

1. AYD was created and nurtured by the Communist Party, and the conclusion is inescapable that it is used as a tool by the party. ***(Mr. Wofsy does not deny the facts we stated, and the limited published aims of AYD, to which he refers, do not bette them).***

2. PM opposes Communism but nevertheless fights for the right of AYD to its voice in democratic America and on college campuses. ***(If America uses the gag or the ban which are the characteristic weapons of communism and fascism,—now sought to be invoked by Hearst, Scripps-Howard and McCormick against the Communists—America will have given up its best democratic protection against communism. Freedom, political and intellectual, is more important on the college campus, probably, than in any other area, and to prohibit college students from any political activity they choose can only infect the campus with dry rot.)***

3. PM accepts as a primary concern of journalism the right of the people to know who it is who's speaking, on the college campus or otherwise, whether through the AYD or any other organization, in the field of political thought. ***(Communists enjoy no immunity from standing up and being counted like the rest of Americans.)***

To which we add:

To call a Communist a Communist—or to make clear the ties of a political group such as AYD—is not red-baiting.—ED.

Hats Off!

To Johnson E. Fairchild, dean of men at Hunter college, for bringing sanity into the current college controversy over American Youth for Democracy. In a forthright statement, he informed his students it is the opinion of the Dean's Faculty-Student Advisory Committee that the AYD is "inspired by and dominated by Communists and devoted to the spread of Communism and to the recruitment of members for the Communst party . . ." but at the same time he adhered to the prinicple of freedom of thought and permitted AYD to retain its charter. Knowing the opinion of the Faculty-Student Committee, students may participate or not as they please. Whether one agrees with all of the opinion or not—although certainly there would seem to be no basis for disagreeing that AYD is of Communist parentage—Dean Fairchild's course makes sense.

(Story on Page 11.)

Vets at Hunter Warned on AYD

Veterans' Section of Hunter College yesterday made public a new formula for dealing with the Communist - born American Youth for Democracy as a campus organization. The Veterans' Section refused to follow the lead of half a dozen universities which have banned AYD. Instead, school authorities posted a notice to students that AYD is "inspired by and dominated by Communists," but will be permitted to continue. AYD was chartered at Hunter two years ago.

The notice was signed by Johnson E. Fairchild, dean of men. Hunter College is the women's college of New York's City College, and the special Veterans Section for men and women was created in connection with the GI "Bill of Rights" education program.

Has Jurisdiction Over 800 Students

The move by Dean Fairchild affects only the 800 students under his jurisdiction.

Text of Dean Fairchild's notice: "The American Youth for Democracy, while professedly devoted principally to the furthering and improvement of American Democracy, and while not confessedly connected with any single political party or political movement is, in the considered opinion of the Dean's Faculty-Student Advisory Committee on Student Activities, an organization inspired by, and dominated by, Communists, and devoted to the spread of Communism and to the recruitment of members for the Communist Party from among the students of American colleges.

"All students who are disposed to join the AYD on the basis of its professed program are admonished to give due consideration to the foregoing opinion of the Committee on Student Activities."

At Hunter College proper, 68th St. and Park Ave., it was stated that Dean Fairchild had acted for his students, and that the action does not bear on the status of AYD at the women's college. Its status there also remains unchanged: it continues to function under the original charter.

AYD has been banned in recent weeks at Queens College; University of Colorado; Wayne University in Detroit; Temple University in Philadelphia and the University of Michigan.

AYD Assails Rankin-Thomas Group

New York State headquarters of AYD, commenting on the action at Hunter-in-the-Bronx, said:

"It is unfortunate that the . . . veterans session has found it so easy to fall in line with certain recommendations of the Rankin-Thomas Committee. This Committee urged the administration to 'expose the Communist connections of AYD.' It went even further and demanded that 'AYD not be given the honorable status of a bona fide student organization.'

"Although the (Hunter) administration must be credited for ignoring this latter recommendation of the Rankin Committee, it has nonetheless embarked upon a dangerous course. Once the administration establishes the Rankin Committee as the judge of what is right and wrong in the colleges it opens wide the floodgates to thought control and intimidation in our educational system.

Cites Committee On Wallace

"This is the same Committee which has seen fit to call for the jailing of Henry Wallace. . . . Once this Committee's word is law, what will Hunter administration do if Rankin labels as 'Communist' a Wallace - for - President Student Organization? Will they then rush to announce these 'findings' on their bulletin board?"

The statement said Hunter would be doing "a greater service to the students, the community and the purposes of the college itself if they did not allow their intention to be diverted from the real problem of the veteran on the campus—subsistence pay, ending of discrimination in education and job opportunities."

Catholics Hear Leaders On Problems Of The Farm

Atlanta, Ga. (42c)

Atlanta Daily World, 9-30-47

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (Special) — Solutions for the South's problems through social and interracial justice were outlined by two leading Southern educators and sociologists at the three-day convention of the Catholic Committee of the South which ended its sessions here today.

Atlanta Daily World, Sat. 9-30-47

Dr. Ira Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, now lent to the sociology department of New York University and Neal McLean, director of the Brick, North Carolina, Rural Life school, told the interracial meetings in Hotel Charlotte that only through justice for Southern tenant farmers and plantation laborers, both white and Negro, would the South's future be assured.

A plaque honoring him for his work for the South was presented to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, expert in Negro culture and social problems, by Most Reverend Joseph R. Rummel, S. T. D., Archbishop of New Orleans. Dr. Johnson is research professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and retiring as director of the Southern Regional Council. He's a member of the Methodist Church.

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

The Catholic Committee of the South is an interracial organization of Catholic clergy and laymen interested in labor organization, racial justice, rural problems, family life and reawakening of the religious life.

9-30-47

Dr. Reid shared the platform with Dr. Arthur Raper of the United States Department of Agriculture with whom he had written a book, "Sharecroppers All." They discussed the results and problems of mechanization of southern farming use of the mechanical cotton picker and flame-thrower cultivator.

"Farming with modern machinery represents the real Southern revolution" said Dr. Reid. "But it need not be viewed with dismay or apprehension. It may take us 30 years before we realize the full effects of this revolution.

"Some of the problems that come with this revolution are; less employment for women and children, sharp lowering of the South's birth rate, great increase in industrialization and employment in transportation and marketing.

"What this revolution will do to the South depends on the incentives to our Southern people which now exist or will develop.

9-30-47

"We will have to take into consideration the South's ignorance, inertia, prejudice against change, lack of unity of our people and difficulties of working together in planning our mutual future.

BLESSING SEEN

"If the mechanical cotton picker and flame thrower cultivator gets millions of poor people off millions of poor acres it will be a blessing, but only if we do something about and for these people and something for and about these acres.

"This is the challenge to religious, political, social, racial and conomic institutions of the South and the nation, working separately and together."

9-30-47

At another session a round table on Southern rural problems consisting of six of the country's leading sociologists, Mr. McLean, described the workings of his Rural Life school.

"People can do for themselves, given fair opportunity, the things that need to be done better than anyone else can do for them," he said. "Our rural program is to provide them the necessary stimulation and to provide whatever enlightenment we can.

"It is necessary, however, that we always leave the final responsibility to the individual and the individual family."

42c 1947

Catholic Interracial Movement

THE NEGRO'S FRIENDS

The Commonweal 4-25 New York, N. Y.

TO the Editors: Mr. Harold A. Stevens, who has been active of late in the Catholic Interracial movement stemming from 20 Vesey Street, wrote THE COMMONWEAL, October 10, a letter which takes off from my note in praise of Father Thomas J. Harte, which was published in your paper September 12. Mr. Stevens lectures me on floating in an intellectual vacuum!

Fri. 10-31-47

It seems that Mr. Stevens must have overlooked reading the thesis of Father Harte, which I praised. Not what I said, but what Father Harte wrote, is the issue. If Mr. Stevens has reference to my more general impatience with these endless "forums" at which A tells B what C told them both a week before, he is on solid ground. Fri. 10-31-47

If he means also, that these propaganda flourishes indulged in by most interracial groups, which consist mainly, in passing the hat and writing your Congressman, are a part of the democratic process, he is right. But I think the communists have about ruined that technique with chain letters, telegrams and telephone calls. Besides, working for a permanent FEPC was not the issue of either my letter about Father Harte's thesis, nor the subject of my article on the Negro and his friends of August 15. The issue was mainly, how to straighten out the tangle in the interracial field and get some real, constructive work done.

If Mr. Stevens wants to get to the bottom of it, he might recall that some eight or nine years ago, I went to some effort to get him to be more active in the Vesey Street group, mainly because I believed that Mr. Stevens could inject a measure of realism into the world of abstractions that characterized Vesey Street conferences. As a young man, a lawyer, and a convert with the sort of zeal that I then had for the Catholic Church, he was my ideal man on horseback for the Negro members of the confession.

(42c)

Well, time has passed, and once more I am made to feel like Leon Trotsky: expelled, distrusted and placed in a vacuum to be mussed up by a lot of elements that I do not like to play with! Gosh! Still, I recommend that all lay and professional interracialists get busy and read Father Harte's thesis. Address: Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. It is called "Catholic Organizations Promoting Negro-White Relations in the United States."

GEORGE STREATOR.

Center for Human Relations Education

N. Y. U. PLANS CENTER OF HUMAN RELATIONS

A Center for Human Relations Education, designed to help combat prejudice and create better understanding among groups, will open in September under the joint auspices of the Bureau for Intercultural Education and the New York University School of Education, representatives of both organizations announced yesterday.

Under the supervision of Dr. H. H. Giles, director of the Brueau for Intercultural Education, the center will operate under a program, calling for leadership training, research, consultation and field service, and dissemination of facts relating to human beings. Staffed by a group of experts, it will be located at 157 West Thirteenth Street. The N.Y. Times

The center was made possible by a grant of $44,000 from the Bureau for Intercultural Education. The first of the leadership training groups will include a maximum of fifty selected graduate students who will work toward the development of programs of action. NY. NY.

Another group, consisting of students in the School of Education, will follow a plan devised by the center in cooperation with the faculty of the school, stressing democratic human relations in class work. 7-25-47

The research program of the center calls for the study of family relations, delinquency, the growth of anti-democratic groups, and the tension caused in many quarters by the uncertainty of international conditions.

HONOR SIX FOR ANTI-BIAS

The CIO News

The award of plaques to six citizens making outstanding contributions in the field of race relations in and outside the CIO was announced this week by George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. 42c

Meeting in Washington, D. C., this week, the committee designated the following to receive the awards: Washington, D.C.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Charles Johnson, president, Fisk University and member of the UNESCO delegation to France and Japan; Michael Mann, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Industrial Union Council; Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers. Mon. 2-17-47

The committee approved the report of its chairman, CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey, on the work of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, of which he is a member.

The committee aproved of the action of the CIO Automobile Workers' executive board in requesting all its locals to withdraw its teams from tournaments conducted by the American Bowling Congress, and recommended that the CIO executive board request other affiliates to take similar action. The American Bowling Congress bars all teams having any non-white players from participation in tournaments.

THREE RECEIVE CIO RACE RELATIONS AWARDS

The CIO News

TWO prominent Chicagoans and a Virginian were presented with certificates of Award by the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination at a banquet at Washington last week. 42c Mon. 7-14-47

The awards were made in recognition of their "contributions to the furtherance of political and economic democracy in the field of race relations." Washington, D.C.

Recipients of the Awards were Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director, for Illinois and executive secretary of the Chicago CIO Industrial Union Council; Miss Sara E. Southall, Assistant Personnel Manager, International Harvester Co.; and Dr. Charles Johnson, President, Fisk University.

In presenting the award to Miss Southall, James B. Carey, CIO Secretary Treasurer and Chairman of it's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, lauded her for integrating minority groups into the war effort and for her service as an adviser and consultant, not only at International Harvester, but to many employers as to the most effective method of employing and upgrading Negro workers. In response Miss Southall said:

"Conflicts which may exist in some areas between management and labor have no need to exist in this field. In my humble opinion neither labor nor management are yet in a position where additional brains and skills would not be useful. Mon. 7-14-47

"We must attain, and not at a snail's pace, the participation of all people each according to his individual ability, in our productive and distributive economy."

Mann was lauded by Carey for his outstanding work in combating discrimination on a community level.

"I can think of no greater contribution that anyone can make to society than to help achieve dignity and justice to all regardless of racial origin, creed or color," Mann replied.

Mon. 7-14-47

Because Dr. Johnson had to attend the opening of the annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, his award was presented in absentia by George L. P. Weaver, Committee director.

Pres. Williard S. Townsend, CIO Transport Service Employes and committee secretary was Toastmaster and Lester B. Granger of the Urban League was a guest speaker of the evening.

Willard Townsend

Chicago Defender

The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination

42c

UPON MY RETURN FROM JAPAN, I was presented with a news item carried as a by-line of my good friend, Charley Cherokee. In it he was warning James B. Carey, George L-P Weaver and myself, as officers of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, that from certain quarters were coming complaints that this Committee was being looked upon with question, and that there seemed to be many derelictions of duty.

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-31-47

This reminds me of a certain congressman in Harlem, who also admonished the three of us for taking a position in the 1945 CIO Convention against a preferred seniority program advanced by certain people who were more interested in playing upon the Negro's emotions rather than advancing sound advice. So to both of these gentlemen, I am inclined to quote from "The Kingdom of Evils," an interesting work by Elmer Ernest Southard.

"It would seem that there are dragon-slayers and grail-hunters. There are those who would prefer to be St. George and others who would rather be Sir Galahad . . . Nor should we wish to swerve these zealots of the grail from their goal . . . (But for the rest of us) evil is easier to perceive than good is even to conceive . . . We should, therefore, take advantage of this ingrained destructive trend and endeavor in the first instance to destroy definite concrete, and observable evils rather than to construct indefinite, abstract, hardly conceivable good. Let the proximate task of evil destruction be accomplished and the ultimate task of constructive goodness will shortly follow. The formula might run 'Get the Grail, but first slay the dragon'."

Composition of CIO Sat. 5-31-47

THE CIO IS COMPOSED of autonomous international unions. The National CIO and all CIO national committees are the creation of these international unions. It should be kept in mind that none of these subordinate committees possess mandatory powers over any CIO international union. Their powers lie in negotiation, conciliation and persuasion. It was felt, therefore, in order to give substance to this national policy, that machinery should be created extending these policies into the local unions and local communities. Consequently, committees were organized in state, county and local industrial union councils and it was recommended to the international unions that fair practice committees be created in each international union, composed of top elected officials, with adequate personnel.

The educational phase of our program is a very vital one. It might be well to point out how much the resources of the Committee are drawn upon by universities, colleges and other educational institutions.. The Committee has received numerous requests for its members to speak before college classes on labor programs, in addition to receiving many requests from students writing term papers, for specific material on the experiences encountered and techniques used in attempting to make CIO policy in this field a reality.

In an attempt to strengthen our public education system, we have been presented in testimony before Congressional Committees on various bills for federal aid to education which have been introduced from time to time; articles have been prepared by our Research Department in this field for dissemination throughout our movement; local union officials have been actively working in their communities in an effort to strengthen and democratize local school systems.

The United States Employment Service, in light of our experiences, is one of the key government agencies. If properly utilized, it could be of tremendous aid in advancing democracy in industry. The discriminatory practices which have and still do prevail in USES, highlight the need for state and federal fair employment practice legislation.

Next to employment, we believe that provision of good housing for everyone is one of the imperatives of the post-war period in this country, the need for which is tremendous. In order to fill this need, experience has shown that it clearly involves a public responsibility which must be met by government action. We feel that the critical housing problem facing Negroes is more difficult of solution than providing decent housing for other groups in our population.

It has been demonstrated that there is need first for an accurate definition which would bring about an understanding of the real nature of this problem. To fill this gap, the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development, together with other national organizations working in the field of race relations, agreed upon and published a definition of this problem in the form of a pamphlet titled FACING THE JOB OF HOUSING NEGROES.

WORKING TOGETHER TO WIN THE WAR

Anti-Discrimination Should Also Pay Peacetime Dividends

Racial Bias Even Hits Veterans

The C.I.O. News

42c

SERIOUS undermining of the wartime gains against racial or religious discrimination in unemployment gave the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination a heavy schedule of activity, Pres. Murray reports to the convention.

"The Nation's wartime experience demonstrated that government action can be effective in appreciably reducing discrimination in industry", the report says of the status of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers.

But, the report continues, "war veterans of those minority groups are facing greater difficulties than other veterans in obtaining training and finding work according to their desires and skills".

Washington, D.C.

"Discriminatory practices seldom disappeared spontaneously", the report said. "The intervention of government was required to start the process in motion".

"The need for fair employment practice legislation must concern all segments of American life—business, as well as labor, the northern as well as the southern sections, Negro and white, Protestant, Catholic and Jew", Murray asserted. "To this end, the National Committee for a Permanent FEPC was formed with the moral and financial support of CIO. The secretary-treasurer, two vice-presidents and three presidents of CIO international unions serve on the National Council."

10-13-47

"This goal ranks high among our legislative needs", the report says.

The report recalled appointment of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, because "the constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and equal protection under the law clearly place upon the federal government the responsibility to act when state or local authorities abridge or fail to protect these rights."

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member of the committee.

The CIO "is planning to bring to our membership recommendations upon completion of the report of the President's Committee. This will be our main objective for 1948," the committee declares.

Monday.

The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, operating from CIO Headquarters, is headed by Carey, chairman; Willard Townsend, secretary, and George L-P Weaver, National director.

Quiet and Effective Work

Pittsburgh Courier

The publication of the annual report of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, of which George L. P. Weaver is director, brings again to mind the quiet and effective work this committee has done and has been doing for years without the credit that is its due.

Its efforts have not been attended by the ballyhoo with which the work of older and better-known organizations have had their efforts publicized, but it is doubtful if any has done more within the last few years to break down the barriers of bias.

42 Pittsburgh, Pa

One of its objectives has been "to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

Sat. 3-8-47

In order to do this it perforce had to train its guns on racial prejudice and color discrimination within the unions and the working class, and to fight bias wherever it raised its head.

It has formed committees to abolish discrimination within each CIO industrial council and in each CIO international union; disseminated educational material to the CIO membership and the general public; established and maintained contact with the various Government agencies to battle traditional jim crowism, and cooperated wherever possible with organizations having similar programs.

The committee reports that it has distributed nearly two million pieces of propaganda of various kinds against prejudice and discrimination and generally carried on an effective educational campaign.

Sat. 3-8-47

That this campaign has been effective is indicated by the prevailing attitude within the vast majority of CIO unions on the color question and the wide recognition within the rank and file that race prejudice is poison to the labor movement.

It may well be imagined that this has not been an easy task.

The membership of labor unions consists of working men who, in the main, are most susceptible to anti-Negro propaganda and who are prone to follow in the footsteps of American tradition in the treatment of Negroes.

And yet it is quite clear to all who are discerning that if the white working people of the Nation can be taught that race prejudice and color discrimination are inimical to their interests as wage earners and must be scotched, a great victory is won for democracy and security.

It is unfortunate that the American Federation of Labor, which contains many fine unions which do not practice color discrimination, has not seen fit to set up a similar committee to work among its member unions.

If the AFL could bring itself to do so, the two committees could within a very short time bring about a revolution in the thinking of white working men and women throughout America and defeat all efforts to divide wage earners by the age-old Ku Klux device.

42c 1947

Committee for Kentuck

Stanley Quits Committee For Refusal To Ban J'Crow

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World (42c)

Fri. 7-11-47

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (NNPA) — Charging that the Committee for Kentucky had "nothing to offer Kentucky Negroes in its legislative program at all," Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender publisher, requested Harry Schacter, committee president, by letter prior to its recent annual election not to submit his name for relection to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Stanley's decision to quit the Committee for Kentucky was precipitated by the Committee's refusal to adopt the publisher's proposal for "Full access to all public accomodations for all people particularly in transportation, public building, hospitalization and recreation."

In hot debate with those opposed to including the proposal in the committee's legislative program Mr. Stanley declared "until the program includes the problems of all people particulary the oppressed, we will never attain the ideals so necessary in the fight for decency and right, and Kentucky will never better her position as a backward state until she is willing to remove the shackles of segregation and prejudice.

NOT READY, NO HOPE

"Frankly if we are not ready to do this job, at least on the high level of leadership represented in the Committee, then there is no hope among the masses." Fri. 7-11-47

Mr. Schacter, in reply, pointed out: "You, from your standpoint, must continue to fight for the fullest possible recognition of Negroes in every phase of our social and economic structure. I am in deepest sympathy, with yuor fight, I must ask myself however this question, 'Is it better to make progress slowly, but make it, or is it better to fight for situations that are immediately impossible, wreck the Committee in so doing, and prevent any progress from being made?'

"I choose to believe that you have made a substantial contribution to the improvement of your people. I choose to believe also that by keeping the great organization on an even keel we too have made substantial progress that would benefit all of our people, and when I say all, I mean all." Fri. 7-11-47

Committee Organized To Aid Fighting South

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

A committee has just been organized to provide financial assistance for the progressives now leading the fight of an aroused people in the South against Bilbosim and the Ku Klux Klan, it was announced in New York City by City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Millard Lampell, its co-chairmen. 42c

This Committee to Aid the Fighting South, which is to be a permanent body, is now engaged in a campaign to raise $10,000 by June 1 to help the 10,000 striking tobacco workers of Winston-Salem, N.C.; to aid the Southern Negro Youth Congress in its battle against the white primary and for the right of citizenship for the Negro people; to assist the defense of Don West, Georgia poet, against a trumped-up libel suit, as well as to provide funds for other civil rights cases.

Millard Lampell

Benjamin J. Davis

The committee plans to support publication of progressive state newspapers and pamphlets in the South and educational material for work among Southern farmers and sharecroppers. It is helping to finance the Southern edition of The Worker and the activities of Communists and other militant forces in the South.

In addition to Davis and Lampell, the committee's officers are Shirley Graham and Earl Conrad, vice-chairmen; Paul Malcolm Cain, secretary, and Dr. James J. Jones, treasurer.

The committee asks individual and organizations to send all communications and funds to Paul M. Cain, 3 Leroy St., New York 14, N.Y. Checks should be made payable to Dr. James J. Jones, and sent to that address. Sun. 6-15-47

Theatre Suit Won By C. R. D.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—With the National Theatre having confessed judgment in seven suits brought in the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia for refunds for the purchase price of tickets to mixed parties denied admission, the Committee for Racial Democracy is turning its attention to other matters.

Miss Ida Fox, its executive secretary, said last Wednesday that its public accommodations committee is now planning a campaign against restaurants with the same forces that picketed the National Theatre for months.

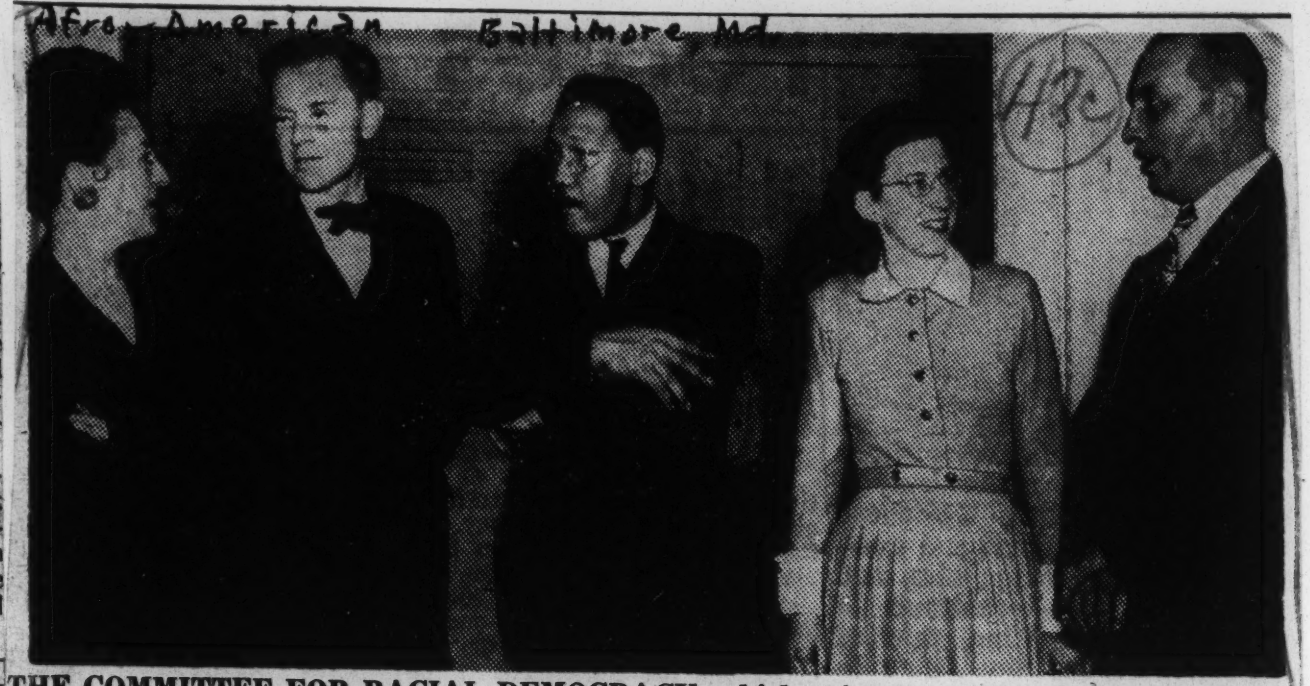
The health committee, she added, is planning coordinated community action to break down race discrimination in publicly supported hospital in the District of Columbia. It will work, she added, particularly for the admission of colored doctors to all hospitals along with their patients.

DOCTORS BARRED

Under the practice now followed here, publicly supported and university operated hospitals admit colored patients but do not allow colored doctors to attend their patients after admission.

The National Theatre will refund $77 paid for tickets on which suit was brought because the theatre refused to admit the ticketholders or to refund the purchase prices. The suit was brought by seven white persons whose colored guests had been denied admission to the theatre.

Under the agreement announced last Monday, the Committee for Racial Democracy will refrain from picketing the theater to give Marcus Heiman, the lessee of the theater, an opportunity to drop the color bar at the National by June 1, 1948, in accordance with an ultimatum issued to him recently by Equity Actors' Association.



THE COMMITTEE FOR RACIAL DEMOCRACY, which gained a partial victory in its fight to elliminate theatre discrimination in Washington last week when George Washington University lifted the racial ban on public affairs at Lisner Auditorium, strengthened its drive to break down the ban at the National Theatre, announced a concerted drive against hospital and recreation discrimination in the city institutions, and urged support of its current financial campaign. Left to right, talking things over are Miss Ida Fox, executive secretary; the Rev. Francis W. McPeek, former co-chairman (now in NYC); Leon A. Ransom, co-chairman; Mrs. Jean Clements, chairman, public accommodations committee, and Edwin B. Henderson, co-chairman.

Prominent Race Women Active As Members Of CAW

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Negro women ought to take a more active role in the battle for the improvement of their lives, Dr. Gene Weltfish, member of Columbia's university's anthropology department and president of the Congress of American women, declared here this week.

Dr. Weltfish said Negro women must contend with discrimination not only against their race, but against their sex as well-- a double handicap which places them at the bottom of the heap in the nation's social, economic and political life.

"Faced with almost insuperable obstacles to achievement in almost every field of endeavor," Dr .Weltfish asserted, "Negro women sometimes feel their position hopeless that there is nothing they can do to improve their lives but they are mistaken. Just consider these few facts:

UNIFICATION NEEDED

"First, there are over seven million Negro women in the U S. Were these seven million Negro Americans to organize themselves in a unified fight for their rights as free U. S. citizens, they could be one of the most powerful political forces in the country.

"Second," Dr. Weltfish pointed out, "the struggle of Negroes for a decent life in the U S. is part of a world pattern of revolt of colored peoples against exploitation by whites--and the general trend is toward the success of such revolts, as is evidenced by events in Indonesia and India. Negroes have reason to derive courage from the knowledge that, disheartening as things may be at the moment, their struggle for real emancipation is in harmony with the general trend of world progress. Not the oppressed minorities of this country, but the bigots, are doomed to ultimate failure in their efforts.

"A third fact for Negro women to remember when they feel there is nothing they can do to better their status, is that there are scores of organizations in the United States aware of the Negro woman's plight and determined to fight to improve her position," Dr Weltfish stated. "Every Negro woman--no matter where she is or what her occupation--ought join one or more of these organizations. By so doing, she can begin to function effective ly in the battle against racial intolerance and discrimination against women."

CAW REPRESENTS 250,000 WOMEN

The Congress of American women, Dr Weltfish explained, is an organzation of 250,000 American women. Formed less than two years ago, ot has participated in vigorous campaigns for a permanent F. E. P. C. and a federal anti-lynch law and against all forms of discrimination against Negroes. She named several Negro women who hold membership in this organization.

2c 1947 CCBBRR (Coordinating Committee for Building Better Race Relations)

ce Relations
World
oordinating
Memphis, Tenn.
ommittee Meets
Fri. 1-31-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The Co-ating Committee for Building er Race relations held its fourth nual meeting here last week. e organization was initiated in by the National Council of o women of which Mrs. Mary od Bethune is founder-presi-. Members of the group are National Council of Catholic men, National Cuncil of Women the United States, Women's ce Union and the Young Wo-'s Christian Association.

The National Federation of Tem-sisterhoods, an organization posed of 400 affiliated units roughout the United States, Can-, Cuba, Panama, and the Uni-Kingdom of South Africa with membership of over 60,000 has ently joined the committee.

CIAL CLIMATE

An organization like this with a embership of millions of women, working together, says Mrs. thune, can make a social climate re conducive to building better e relations and a better world.

In her reference to the new re-stitution of the committee, Mrs. thune said, "Race discrimination become an international crime, intend to pursue the criminals." e relations have taken on in-rnational significance she contin-d, speaking of the unanimous te of the general assembly of the ited Nations which declared that ce discrimination is a crime.

F TO NEW START

This group admits that for the rst three years it was a study oup but now they say they are to a new start. In observing at news of racial strife has so en been overplayed by the press hile forward steps in race rela-ns have too often been ignored, y quoted the Genocide resolu-n passed by the UN on Dec. 11 ich said:

World
Memphis, Tenn.

"Genocide is a denial of the right existence of entire human ups, as homicide is the denial of right to live of individual hu-n beings; such denial . . . shocks conscience of mankind . . . and contrary to the moral law and the spirit and aims of the Uni-ted Nations. The general assembly affirms that genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns—and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen . . . are punishable." Fri. 1-31-47

CORE to Fight Bias in Capital

42c

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-28-47

Direct Action Plus Education Planned

CHICAGO—Plans for an attack on racial discrimination in Washington next month were completed here, Sunday, at the close of the three-day national convention of the Congress of Racial Equality, held on the University of Chicago campus.

Following the national policy adopted at the convention, the project, to be known as the Interracial Workshop, will fight discrimination in the capital's restaurants, theatres, housing setup, and school system by two methods—direct action and an educational program.

Officers Elected

Pledging support of FEPC and anti-lynch bills, delegates from the 19 member groups went on record as opposed to peace time conscription and segregation in the armed forces. Sat. 6-28-47

Officers elected were:

Barbee W. Durham of Columbus, national chairman; Gerald Bullock, Chicago, vice-chairman; Bayard Rustin, New York, traveling field representative; Alice Merritt, Chicago, secretary; Catherine Raymond, New York, treasurer, and George Houser, New York, executive secretary.

CORE Session Opens in Chicago June 13

42c

Afro-American

NEW YORK — Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of the sociology department of Atlanta University and now serving on the facultyof New York University and Haverford College, will be the keynote speaker at the fifth annual conference of the Congress of Racial Equality, in Chicago June 13. Sat. 6-14-47

Representatives will be present from Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio, New York and other states. Members of CORE who participated in the recent journey in the South, challenging jim crow in interstate travel, will report on the trip and the 12 arrests which occurred. Baltimore, Md.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., of the Woodlawn AME Church and newly elected alderman to the Chicago City Council, will pre-

side. Action committees will lay plans for campaigns against discrimination in YMCA's, in interstate travel in the South, job opportunities, and public places.

6 Preachers of Tolerance Fined $140

42c

CORE

9-13-47 Afro American Baltimore Md.

FORT LEE, N.J. — (NNPA)—Recorder Aronshon last Thursday night found six members of the Congress of Racial Equality guilty of disorderly conduct and fined four men $25 each and two women $20 each for "interfering with the duties of an officer."

The six were involved in a melee Aug. 3 at Palisades Amusement Park, while distributing pamphlets. Two policemen allegedly were attacked by members of the committee. 9-13-47

All New Yorkers

The defendants identified themselves as: Afro American

Herbert Kelman of 281 Brighton Ave., Brooklyn; Daniel N. Hiffman of 420 Riverside Dr., Morris Horowitz of 112 East 19th St.; and Samuel Scott of 133 ~~West 140~~th St., all New York; Baltimore Md.

Miss Annabelle Henry of 952 18th Ave., Brooklyn, a junior high school teacher; and Miss Ruth Bukenfeld of 2112 Harrison St., Bronx.

Man Refused Admission

Scott said he attempted to buy an admission ticket to the park's swimming pool and was refused on the basis that he was not a member of the Sun and Surf Club.

During the four-hour hearing the defendants admitted that they had gone to the park with the intention of forcing the amusement company officials to permit them and their colored friends to enter the swimming pool. 9-13-47

42c 1947

General

Earl Conrad

Yesterday And Today

Worthwhile Objective

A NEWLY-FORMED committee, organized for a worthwhile social objective, communicated with a certain New York City "interracial" organization seeking sponsorship for its purposes. First the interracial outfit looked carefully into the political background of the committee seeking the use of its name. This involved staff people getting to work on telephones and numerous huddles. Then the staff leaders had a meeting. Since the new committee was politically okay, would it cost them anything to sponsor this work? They finally learned it would cost them nothing. There was one more point and one more huddle. Would they have anything to do if they sponsored this committee? They put in a few more phone calls, found out they would have nothing to do. Now that they learned that the committee was politically okay, it would cost them nothing, and they would have nothing to do, they voted okay, we will sponsor them.

Chicago Defender
Sat. 7-19-47

Chicago Ill.

The 'Do-Nothing' Approach

THIS IS NO FAIRY TALE. This just happened recently. It is an example of the do-nothing approach of many of the so-called interracial organizations which, I submit, are now living off of segregation and discrimination and in reality sitting on progress.

At the risk of making a few enemies—you always do when you tell the truth—here are some facts:

You can measure the oppression in a land, any land, by whether or not it has a system of benevolent philanthropy. According to figures gathered by the Russell Sage Foundation there is a sum of about $2,700,000 given away annually in America for all kinds of philanthropies. A portion of this simmers down into the Negro group. As an example of how this proportion figures out, you have 501 private foundations in the country. Twenty-six of these concern themselves with the Negro group. These foundations incidentally are profit-making institutions which make about two per cent annually on their capital investment. Here you have a tie between the profit system and the philanthropy which "helps out" an oppressed Negro group. The funds of private philanthropy and governmental handouts tie the Negro group to the present competitive setup, further freeze segregation into the structures of the land.

This type of philanthropy, these handouts of public and private institutions have in a very real way been sitting upon the interracial movement, have been sitting upon Negro advance. This type of approach to the issue of Negro rights buys up the best talent of the Negro community, it makes Uncle Toms out of real fighters, it buys up courage and talent. During the war 41 cities and states set up interracial commissions. Most of these are still in existence, talking, and "ameliorating" conditions.

Some of them spend much of their time fighting the really militant efforts in behalf of Negro rights. They subscribe to gradualism in their approach.

Sat. 7-19-47

They help actually to prolong the Jim Crow separation of groups. They are sitting on progress. They have become part of our so-called "way of life." They do not strike at the fundamental evils, evils based on ruthless competition for bread, separate housing, separate schooling.

Doing More Harm Than Good

IT MAY WELL BE that a great many of these half-buttock "interracial" organizations, and the impotent "commissions" which so many cities have, are doing more harm than good. They are salve for the national conscience. They permit the nation to say, "We are doing something."

What we need is a higher political form in which the fight against the myth of white supremacy may continue. We get back to the need for a new political vehicle in American life, one that will lay down a gauntlet to the two major parties and rush swiftly past the two-bit organizations that act only after they learn everything is politically okay, it won't cost them anything and they have nothing to do.

International Council of Women Holds Conclave in Philadelphia

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
42C

By EVE LYNN

One of the most impressive conferences of women from all over the world was held at the University of Pennsylvania last week which left its touch on the hearts of Philadelphians. Colorful and inspirational were the women of India, China, Australia and the European countries, many of whom were in their native costumes.

The newly elected president, Dr. Jeanne Eder of Yurick, Switzerland, made an appeal to help the starving people of Europe. Dr. Eder, noted educator, succeeded Baroness Pol Boel as president of the Council. In making the appeal, Dr. Eder stated: "I feel that by urging the peoples of countries who have an abundance of food we may be able to possibly feed the world, and if possible, do it quickly and directly." She also asked that the refugees throughout the world be given a chance to live and enjoy life.

DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Several of the delegates stayed over for a special session to discuss the above-mentioned problems after the official closing Thursday night.

The banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford Thursday night was a grand occasion and many women of the colored group were present and added much to the affair. All women were integrated and their one dream was for a new democracy, not to be talked, but to be lived.

Sat. 9-27-47

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, had a very important place in the Council. She was present at every meeting, spoke on the floor on several occasions, leaving a vibrant message. Out of ten votes alloted the United States of America, Mrs. Bethune had one of these votes. She played a memorable part in every session.

Due to her physical condition, Dr. Dorothy Ferber, her personal physician, feels that she cannot attend the conference to follow in Geneva. But Mrs. Bethune was in a position to name Mrs. Eunice Carter, a leading counsellor in New York, and Mrs. Gene Clore, business woman of Washington, D. C., to fly to attend the confab of international women.

Among the foreign women participating were Mrs. Harriett Houg, police constable from Oslo, Norway; Miss K. F. Sherman, a justice of peace from London; Mrs. L. Violet Bryant, a former magistrate, England; Mme. Jean de Busschere, leader of the Semi-Liberty for Girls in Brussells; Miss Gessele Shaw of Buenos Aires, Argentina, whose interest in the welfare of women prisoners has brought her to study conditions in almost every major woman's prison in the world.

FINE RELATIONSHIP

There was a fine, warm relationship among the women as they met, walked, talked, lived and played together those last few days in the City of Brotherly Love. A spirit of deep understanding and a genuine response made the Council particularly interesting in these post-war days. Certainly these women returned to their respective countries ready and eager to set up the many ideals that they so faithfully brought forth in the first meeting since the terror of war.

World Leaders Have Wealth Of Experience

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 10-4-47

By MRS. W. A. SCOTT

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—(SNS)—Since many readers of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate are members of organizations constituting the International Council of Women (I.C.W.) to have a background will give a better understanding of it. To see pictures of people also helps.

The two women pictured above have had a wealth of training for leadership of the women of the world. Baroness Boel has headed the I. C. W. since 1936 and will continue to guide affairs until Dr. Elder's present work permits her to take over a few weeks later. She has twice seen her country under enemy military occupation. In the great war of 1914-18, she was placed in a criminal war prison for two years by the Germans and during the war remained in close touch with all political parties working in the underground movements of Belgium. She is a member of the committee of seven experts of U. N. E. S. C. O.

Dr. Elder-Schwyzer is a noted educator. She is a vice president of the International Federation of University Women and a Doctor of Philosophy. She lived in America until she was 16.

EARLY HISTORY

Sat 10-4-47

Among the pioneers who founded the I. C. W. in Washington in 1888 were Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. Lady Ishbel Abderdeen was a fearless leader from 1904 to 1936. " Mrs. James Bryce once told Lady Ishbel that Mrs. Booker T. Washington, wife of the famous principal of the Alabama Institute for colored people, had confided to her that she was shy of attending meetings, but that her great desire was to meet Lady Aberdeen."

42C

The I. C. W. has developed into one of the best known and most consulted of women's organizations.

WHAT THE I. C. W. IS

The I. C. W. is a federation of all races, nations, creeds and classes to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law: Do unto others as ye would hat they should do unto you.

OBJECTS Daily World

To bring together women's organizations from all parts of the world for consultation on action to be taken to promote the welfare of mankind, of the family and the individual.

Atlanta Ga.

To work for the removal of all disabilities of women.

HOW THE I. C. W. WORKS

The I. C. W. has a board composed of the president, the Honorable Treasurers and Honorable Recording Secretaries and the eight vice presidents together with four additional vice presidents who are cooperated to represent Asia, Africa, Australia and South America.

An executive committee consists of the officers, presidents of all National Councils and Conveners (chairmen) of all standing committees.

Sat. 10-4-47

Most women's organizations are limited to special channels. But I. C. W. guides its members in all subjects concerning women: — Peace, Laws and Legal Positions, Suffrage Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women, Public Health, Education, Migration Trades and Professions, Child Welfare, Letters, Fine and Applied Arts, Cinema, Broadcasting, Housing Domestic Economy

Upon request these standing committees furnish valuable information, as the League of Nations was given material on the status of women. Traffic in Women and Children and the adoption of the Children's Charter.

Every National Council has a right to name a member to sit on any standing committee—preferably an expert prepared to give information about conditions in her own country.

SUPPORTED LEAGUE

The I. C. W. in the past warmly supported the League of Nations and has continued this policy towards the United Nations and is one of the great international non-governmental organizations which has been granted consultative status in category B, by the economic and social council of the U. N. Baroness Boel made a special journey to London during the first assembly to join the deputation on Human Rights, and since has been a representative at Lake Success.

42c

For the future, the I. C. W. sets forth its belief that in learning to understand and to trust one another lies the secret whereby women may further the application of the Golden Rule. A new significance

The I. C. W. Bulletin keeps members informed of activities during the interim of the Triennial Sessions.

42c 1947

IWL (Interracial Welfare League)

End Race Bias Aim Of New Publicity Group

Atlanta Ga. Sept. 1-18-47 42c

Atlanta Ga. Daily Worker

DETROIT (ANP)—Formation of another interracial group to combat injustice and intolerance against Negroes, Catholics, Jews and other minorities was announced here Tuesday. The organization, to be known as the Interracial Welfare league, will have George H. Wright, veteran Detroit editor and publisher, acting in the capacity of national secretary. Sat 1-18-47

Plans of the group call for the institution of a national publicity movement to stamp out class and race hate. A well-planned program for the training of young minds is one of the main objectives of the movement, and will be supported by the adroit use of phamplets, booklets, and other publicity means.

According to Wright, this movement will be carried on through the sponsorship and team work of clubs, schools, colleges, churches, labor unions, fraternities, and speakers. The league will have the advice and counsel of a national interracial advisory board.

"The quick comeback of so many forces, in so many high places, should meet the challenges of those who are concerned about the future of America," the national secretary asserted. "Never before at the beginning of an American postwar period has the need for action been so great on the part of our Negro, Catholic and Jewish citizens. A work of this kind is much needed and I am sure that there are thousands of people who will rally to this movement, and help to forge an effective link in the fight to make democracy a real and living thing in the United States.

Daily Worker

42c 1947

Mayor's Commission On Human Relations

Mayor's Panel Finds Trouble

(42c)

Afro-American

Already reeling under political attack, the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations this week found its existence threatened from another quarter when Ald. Francis Hogan and Roy Olin turned down a request to transfer $6,715 to the empty salary account.

The two aldermen were acting as a sub-committee of the finance committee, which is also readed by Hogan. The mayor's commission had requested that funds from its miscellaneous account be switched to salary, in order to meet the payroll for November and December.

Hogan and Olin recommended that the full committee turn down the request. Baltimore, Md.

In January, when the original allocation of funds was made, only $35,215 was allowed for salaries on the mayor's commission, although the budget called for $42,000. When this was called to the attention of Budget Director A. Lindell, he said nothing could be done until after July 1. Sat. 11-15-47

He advised the commission to request a transfer of funds from other accounts to meet the payroll after that date.

The commission did not increase its staff during the year, and had economized on its operation to the extent that it expected to save five per cent of its overall 1947 budget.

45c 1947 National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Race Relations Experts Set Up National Group

Afro-American 42c Baltimore, Md

150 Officials of Intergroup Agencies Meet in Chicago, Temporary Heads to Draft Program

Sat. 11-20-47

CHICAGO (ANP) — Meeting here over the week end, over 150 officials working with agencies in the fields of race and intergroup relations voted to establish a national association for the purpose of exchanging information, pooling experiences and working toward common objectives.

George Schermer, Detroit Interracial Committee, executive director was elected interim chairman of the new group to be known as the National Association of Intergroup Relations officials. Meetings were held at International House on the University of Chicago campus.

Other interim officers include: John B. Sullivan, of the New York State Commission Against discrimination, vice-chairman; Homer Jack, of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious discrimination, vice-chairman; and Louis Hosch, American Council on Race relations, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Executive Committee

The executive committe includes: 11-20-47

Harold A. Lett, New Jersey Department of Education; Thomas Wright, Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Chicago; Ruth Abernethy, St. Paul (Minn.) Council of Human relations; Martin H. Bickham, Illinois Interracial commission; Charles Livermore, Board of Community Relations, Buffalo, N.Y.; Irene Miller, Seattle Community Relations Committee;

Mrs. Leslie Glenn, Committee for Racial Democracy, Washington Marshall Bragdon, Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati; Frank Baldau, Community Relations Board, Cleveland; Edith Alexander, New York City Mayor's Committee on Unity; Frank Simpson, Connecticut Interracial Commission, and Caroline McChesney, California Federation for Civic unity.

The temporary officers will draft a constitution and a program to be submitted to the membership at a convention next year at which time a permanent set of officers will be elected.

World Women Discuss Common Problems In Philly Conference

(42c) 9-11-47

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

Thurs.

By MRS. W. A. SCOTT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— (SNS) — The first Post-War Conference of the International Council of Women was held at the University of Pennsylvania September 5th to 12th.

Baroness Pol Boel of Belgium, President of the International Conference sounded the keynote of the great meeting at Irvine Hall when she spoke on the convention theme, "Power and Responsibility of Freedom."

This is the first conference since 1938. This body is made up of national organizations of such countries as United States, France, Great Britain, Germany Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and more than thirty others. About thirty-four countries were represented at this meeting. The large friendly delegation from India was very attractive in their native costumes; all the others wore American attire. Most (not all) of them spoke English or some dialect of it. We may have had a little difficulty in understanding words but we all understood and felt the friendly smiles and gestures and hearty handshakes which were in abundance making the great delegation all feel kin.

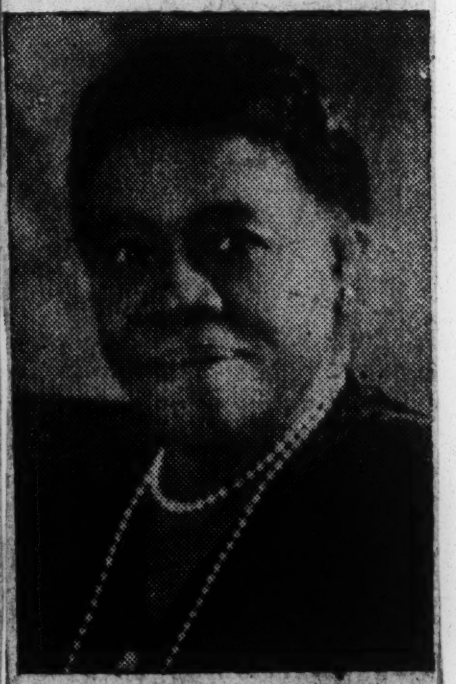
9-18-47

Everybody was free and welcome to attend all sessions and social functions. Verily everybody even breathed and felt true democracy in the stores, transportation, in all the dining halls and cafes of the great university.

NEGRO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

The National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, is a member of the National Council of Women of the United States which is a part of the International Council. Also the National Association of Colored Club Women, Mrs. Christine Smith, president, belongs to the National Council of Women of the United States. Through these two great organizations Negro women of the United States are banded together with the women of the world who are working for a permanent world peace and the betterment of conditions among the masses of humanity wherever they are found in all races, creeds, colors and religions.

Negro Women of America were ably represented by our leader, Mrs. Bethune, who cast the one vote for Negro Women of the United States.



MRS. MARY M. BETHUNE

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Subjects common to women's problems everywhere were discussed—Child Welfare, Health Education, Delinquency, Truancy, Civic Rights, Housing, Food, etc. The I. C. W. is more than fifty years old

42c 1947

New York

W. Coast Bishop Laud: Race Relations in N.Y.

(42c) Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
4-5-47
Sat. 1-5-47

Capacity Mixed Audience Views Ordina of Rev. H. A. Stines; Press Taken to Tas

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Declaring that there is less racial tension in the Episcopal diocese of Long Island than exists in any other part of the country, the Right Rev. Thomas Jenkins, retired bishop on Saturday lauded the manner in which New York is solving the racial problem.

Dr. Jenkins, of Nevada, was acting for the Rt. Rev. James P. DeWolfe, bishop of the Long Island diocese, in the ordination to priesthood of the Rev. Henrick A. Stines of Haiti in St. Augustine PE Church.

"Racial tension exists to some degree on the West Coast; they have not established among men that relationship of one blood, under God, and the fellowship of man is necessary if this world is to have peace," he added.

Assisting in the ordination were Father Norman Pittenger of the General Theological Seminary, Father Gordon Gillette, Father Benedict of St. Barnabas and Father Dumont Morisseau of Philadelphia. The church was filled to capacity with men and women of both races.

Father John M. Coleman, rector of St. Philip's Church was litanist. These clergymen, divided almost equally of both races, performing the ceremony gave a splendid exhibition of racial amity. A luncheon followed the church service. Among those present was Justice Myles A. Paige.

Judge Paige said the expression of racial co-operation was heartening and he accused newspapers and history books of failing to teach or print the things which would make for better racial accord.

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

'Park Avenue Playboy'

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has been much in the news of late as the school of Homer Lesley Loomis Jr., the psycho-neurotic Park Avenue playboy leader of the infamous and notorious Columbians. But it is also the school of men, many of them veterans like John H. Bunzel, president of the Princeton Liberal Union who are battling vigorously and with success against any exclusion of Negro students or other minorities because of religion or poverty or not being of the "socially elect." Where only a few years ago no Negro was permitted at the New Jersey university so popular with students from the South, today there are three colored students, thanks to the Navy. But the Navy had nothing whatever to do with the election of one of the three Negroes as captain of Princeton's basketball team nor with the genuine friendliness of at least 70 per cent of the students towards the colored students. Those came from the hearts of Princeton men and as the direct result of the work of a few men, students and faculty, who for a number of years have carried on a quiet but intelligent campaign against the color bar at Princeton.

Background of 'Liberal Union'

MAY I TELL you a bit of the background out of which John Bunzel and his fellow-members of the Liberal Union have developed. Some years before the war Princeton men like Harry Haller of Baltimore, now Major Haller of the United States Army; Francis L. Broderick who is now a graduate student at Harvard; Powell Whitehead who died in the last war, Professor Willard Thorp and other students and teachers became increasingly disturbed by the fact that Princeton alone of the top-flight Northern universities had no Negroes enrolled. Their efforts to break the unwritten law responsible for this situation met some active but more frequently the passive resistance of tradition chiefly Southern, and the coolness of alumni to any change.

But war came. The Navy sent three Negro students to Princeton. There was some apprehension that they would be snubbed or otherwise made to feel unwelcome. A few of the Princeton men were nasty. But the overwhelming majority of the students accepted them as they would any other students—on their ability and personality.

This hurdle having been passed, there are assurances that Negro applicants to Princeton will be accepted or rejected on the same basis as the applications of any other students. Mr. Bunzel has written me about the Liberal Union and its position on Negro students. He quotes the following from the Liberal Union's program: "The Liberal Union stands opposed to racial and religious discrimination. In particular, on the campus it shall support and work for a policy on the part of the University Administration of accepting applicants on a basis of educational qualifications only. This necessitates the open encouragement of admission of minority groups which perhaps have felt in the past a policy of discrimination was being practiced against them, and the acceptance of responsibility on the part of undergraduates to help in their proper assimilation in the college community . . . and shall oppose all forms of segregation and other discriminatory practices wherever they exist."

Wants Qualified Applicants

THE DOOR IS OPEN. It is to be hoped that Negro prospective college students who can meet the qualifications of scholarship, character and personality will apply to Princeton. I can give personal testimony to the fact that men like John Bunzel and professors like Willard Thorp will see to it that, if the Negro students are of the right calibre, they will find a warm welcome on the campus of Princeton. Any interested persons can write to Mr. Bunzel at Room 111, Cuyler Hall, Princeton, N.J.

42c 1947

SCFHW (Southern Conference for Human Welfare)

World Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. EDMONIA W. GRANT APPOINTED ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR — Announcement was made in New Orleans recently by James A. Dombrowski, administrator of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, of the appointment of Mrs. Edmonia W. Grant, of Nashville, as associate administrator. Frank G. Bancroft, of New Orleans, occupies a similar responsibility with the conference.

42c Fri. 2-21-47

Mrs. Grant's daughter, Gloria, became a fourth generation Fisk graduate last spring when she took her B.A. degree at the age of 19. She is now studying for her M.A. in Sociology at Howard University.

Much of Mrs. Grant's work has been in social research, as a member of the staff of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent sociologist and President of Fisk University. Mrs. Grant worked on studies of cotton and tobacco tenancy, on the study of Negro rural youth for the American Youth Commission, recorded in "Growing Up in the Black Belt," and, on the Carnegie study of the "Negro in America," recorded in "Patterns of Negro Segregation." Material from these studies was used substantially in Gunnar Myrdal's widely known book, "The American Dilemna."

Mrs. Grant is widely conversant with her new home, Louisiana, having travelled throughout the state in 1941 in connection with a study of Louisiana public schools.

Alabama Press

Ala. News Birmingham, Ala.

ARNALL AS UNIVERSITY PREXY

Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom does not seem to have had a very ready response to his suggestion that the University of Alabama needs as its next president "a man like Gov. Arnall of Georgia." This suggestion is bitterly opposed by The Selma Times-Journal and The Decatur Daily, while The Tuscaloosa News says that "such a choice would disgrace a fine institution."

Mon. 1-13-47

42c

The principal objection to Gov. Arnall, it seems, is the fact that he recently accepted a citation from the Southern Conference of Human Welfare in New Orleans, at which two noted Negroes were present. It just so happens, however, that Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is one of the sponsors of the Human Welfare Conference, and that fact certainly has not "disgraced" his institution, which is one of the most noted in the United States, and one of the very few in the South able to confer the Ph. D. degree.

The Anniston Star holds no brief for the conference, and we also believe that the next Alabama University president should be an experienced educator with such qualifications as were set forth by the committee of deans in their memorandum to the university trustees. However, if "a man like Ellis Arnall" could bring as much new money to Alabama as Arnall did to Georgia and equally elevate the state in the eyes of the nation, we certainly do not believe it would be a misfortune.

Be all this as it may, however, Gov. Arnall is said to be scheduled to head a large insurance company when he leaves the executive office in Atlanta and is therefore not looking for a job in Alabama, as much as we should like to have him become a citizen of this state.—Anniston Star. Mon. 1-13-47

Foreman Says Conference Accusation 'Dull Rehash'

42c

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Wed. 6-18-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Clark H. Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has termed the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee on his organization "a dull re-hash of previously discredited material."

The report, released for publication last Sunday, branded the Conference as a Communist-front organization. It charged that "the common bond among its supporters is a certain degree of sympathy for the Soviet Union and or the Communist party, rather than any primary interest in human welfare in the South."

The report also charged "the professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

Dr. Foreman said that "careful perusal" of the report did not reveal "the one new fact" which Representative J. Parnll Thomas, of New Jersey, committee chairman, said it would be in it. He added that the report obviously had been hastily compiled for political reasons.

TO PROBE UN-AMERICANISM

Dr. Foreman revealed that he has conferred with Arthur Garfield Hayes, president of the American Civil Liberties Union, about plans to conduct a large-scale, impartial investigation of un-American activities in the South.

The Southern Conference, he revealed, has offered to be the first group to be investigated. Dr. Foreman said he would be delighted to have Mr. Thomas and other members of the House Un-American Activities Committee to appear and present their evidence at public hearings. Wed. 6-18-47

After the investigation of the Conference, plans call for the investigation of other organizations suspected of un-American activities, including the Ku Klux Klan, the Columbians, Mr. Thomas and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

In no case, it was said, would anybody be investigated without public hearings.

WITHOUT TESTIMONY

Dr. Foreman said the public should know that the committee's report was prepared without testimony from any officer of the Conference.

"We will be glad to cooperate with any Congressional Committee in its efforts to uncover un-American activities in the South," Dr. Foreman said. "There is plenty of it there but not in our organization."

The committee report charged that "Public records fail to reveal that the conference has ever officially denounced communism or opposed Soviet policies."

42c

From an examination of the official publication of the Conference and its activities but without holding hearings and giving officers an opportunity to answer allegations, the House Un-American activities Committee said the Conference "actually is being used in devious ways to further basic Soviet and Communist policy," adding that key posts "are in most instances controlled by persons whose record is faithful to the line of the Communist party and the Soviet Union."

One of the statments quoted to support the charge that Communists were in part responsible for the organization of the Conference was made in 1938 by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President. Speaking of the Conference and the Southern Negro Youth Conference, he was quoted as having said that the Communist "may justly claim to have laid the foundation for these great social movements." Wed. 6-18-47

The report also smeared John P. Davis, a magazine editor, as having been identified by testimony before the committee as "a leading member of the Communist party." He is a former vice-president of the conference.

ARK. EDUCATOR RESIGNS OFFICE IN WELFARE GROUP

Afro-American Sat. 6-21-47

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (ANP) — Lawrence Davis, president of A. M. &N. College, recently resigned from the vice-presidency of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare because, "The organization has been branded as Communistic," he said. Baltimore, Md.

On Branding And Labeling

Bham, Ala. News

organizations and individuals plainly de- others consider dangerous, that is not voted to subversive undermining of the be vigilant against genuinely subversive government should, of course, be exposed tendencies and actions, so is it fundamen- and dealt with sternly. No one questions tally important to be vigilant to guard that that. But such action should be based on freedom of thought and expression which is good evidence, on fair procedure. to be watchful lest dangerous ideas find basic and immeasurably precious in this country. Tues. 6-17-47

* * *

Freedom of thought and belief is at the expression in dangerous action. But it is The House un-American activities committee declares that "the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is perhaps the most deviously camouflaged Communist-front organization." The committee charges the conference with "unswerving loyalty to the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy"; with having "consistently refused to take sharp issue with the activities and policies of either the Communist Party, U. S. A., or

foundation of American liberty. Without part of the glory of America that men can hold ideas which other men consider dan- that freedom, all liberty is circumscribed gerous. Many very conservative persons con- and threatened. In this country it is not a sider many liberal ideas dangerous. Many crime to hold ideas even though they differ liberal persons consider certain conservative widely from the majority viewpoint of the ideas as dangerous. It would not be the moment. America we have known if there were not

Even though a man have ideas which freedom for such ideas. This, in that tragic event, would be a country of terrible fears.

the Soviet Union"; with maintaining in "decisive posts persons who have the confidence of the Communist press"; with "consistent anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias despite professions in generalities of love for America."

These are serious charges. Obviously they are intended to be. In effect they seek to discredit this organization and its membership, which includes such men as Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, its first chairman and now honorary president.

Dr. Graham was cleared of Communist Party connection but described as "one of those liberals who show a predilection for affiliation to various Communist-inspired front organizations."

Dr. Clark H. Foreman, now president of the conference, was said to have "no open affiliation with the Communist Party," but was declared to have been "most successful in confusing the people as to the Communist-front character" of the conference.

Obviously there is a profound difference of view between the House committee and, say, the authorities of the University of North Carolina respecting Dr. Graham, an outstanding Southerner and American. Yet the effect of such deliverances as that of the House committee is to bring the activities of Dr. Graham and others into serious question.

* * *

We cannot speak with detailed authority on the membership and activities of the Southern Conference. Some of its policies seem to us to be definitely unwise. Some Communists doubtless have joined it. But we do not believe it is dominated either by anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias or by Communists. Tues. 6-17-47

If views expressed in its name are sometimes critical of American policy and sometimes even uphold a Russian viewpoint, is that to be taken as proof of disloyalty?

It is entirely possible for devoted Americans to be critical of their government with the highest of motivations—and of courage. If an organization or group expresses such criticism, is that to be regarded as evidence of belonging to a "front" against one's own country?

If such an attitude as the House committee takes ever becomes dominant in America, our deepest freedom will be gone and totalitarianism will have made a great advance among us. Fortunately, the committee's viewpoints and methods are not to be considered as representative of the nation. But, inevitably, they tend to carry an influence which should give concern.

Pursuit of Democracy

We Must Emerge a Little From Our Plush-Filled Cocoons and Give Up a Little of the Plush

42c Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Sat. 4-19-47

THE ROUT by reaction, whose Washington progress the foes of liberalism have been watching with loving pride, beat a significant retreat before the Southern Conference for Human Welfare last week. The Conference's annual dinner, held at the Statler Hotel Easter Monday, netted the remarkable total of $10,000 in on-the-spot contributions and demonstrated the fact that there are people with courage and incorruptible convictions in a town where these qualities are not currently qualifications for employment. That Washington has only one industry—Government—makes both those in attendance and their ideas rather special.

Miss McKenzie

All during the week before the dinner, rumors were flying that SCHW had made or was bound to make the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. At first, the tickets moved slowly, but later as the rumors got around, there was a rush of buying that ended in a sold-out affair. There were a lot of people there who confessed that, the high cost of living being what it is, nothing else would have led them to pay six dollars for dinner. Yet if Southern Conference and what it stands for are threatened, there is a goodly crowd who will come out to be seen, heard and counted.

* * *

AMONG THESE are Mr. Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, and his sister-in-law, Virginia Durr, and her popular husband, Commissioner Clifford V. Durr. There is Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, who is on the board of the Statler Hotel, a fact that may account for the unusual number of interracial dinners which the Statler has accomodated. There are agency officials like Michael Straus and Mordecai Ezekiel of the Department of Commerce and Oscar Chapman of Interior, who are unafraid. There are forthright Senators like Glen Taylor of Idaho and unintimidated private citizens like Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. There are the rank and file Government workers on various professional and salary echelons, who will take out memberships, sign their names, donate $25 to an organization they believe in, though they are fully aware that, six months or a year hence, to do this may land them in the labyrinth of an FBI investigation or on the broad lap of the Committee on Un-American Affairs. Sat. 4-19-47

THESE ARE the people who, to appropriate Dr. Clark Foreman's phraseology, do not fear democracy. This is really, said Dr. Foreman, SCHW president, what the witch hunt is all about. The most rabid reactionary in Government or out of it is not afraid of the Red menace, does not think that either communism or fascism in America is just around the corner. What he can see is that democracy has a chance for real expression in this country, and that he is willing to oppose it with all his might.

Negroes were on hand in disproportionate numbers to sponsor SCHW, but they did not contribute as liberally as last year. As a matter of rather obvious fact, they were out in their Easter finery to lend support and very little else. As the names were read out for each contribution, most of them sounded Jewish (if the frank bad taste and potent inaccuracy of such a comment can be forgiven for the making of this point). In broad terms, of course, the Jew in the United States has a great stake in Southern Conference objectives, but the direct emotional appeal which the organization has for Southerners and especially for Southern Negroes must be lacking to them. Two million of America's five million Jews live in New York City alone and otherwise live chiefly in Northern urban centers. Many of them had relatives and friends in Buchenwald, but most of us still have relatives and friends in Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, etc. We can plead, if we wish, that we have less money than our less-discriminated against Jewish brother. In this instance, however, which involves a particular cross-section of Washington life, the Negro members of the group, who are largely professional people, are as well off financially as its white members, who are intellectuals, petty Government officials and others of middle-class status.

Sat. 4-19-47

TO GET IN the habit of paying for freedom with one's money and energy and safety, takes training. We have, as a people, a history of being willing to make sacrifices for freedom, but we depart from this tradition in direct ratio to the partial attainment of our goal. It would be difficult to find a spot these days where the threat to freedom is more invidious yet more real than in present-day Washington. We will have to emerge from our plush-filled cocoons and give up a little of the plush as well, if we hope to retain even this deceptively pleasant habitat. And the least we can do if we aren't going to give $10,000 to SCHW, and by so much to ourselves, is to raise it by dint of hard work.

Southern Conference Praised

Courier-Journal 42c

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Louisville, Ky. Thur. 6-12-47

I am white, a native Mississippian, home owner, taxpayer, voter and a graduate of Mississippi State College. I have never known anyone who is a Communist. Most certainly I do not approve of the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which it described the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist-front organization. The committee's evidence appears to be too flimsy and inconclusive. I think it is regrettable that a committee of the great House of Representatives should come out with a smear report of this kind without first giving officials of the Southern Conference an opportunity to testify. Thur. 6-12-47

It is not my impression of American justice for any person or organization to be condemned on the basis of one-sided evidence, and that of doubtful significance. I gather the impression that the committee's idea of true Americanism is to be measured directly by one's hate of Russia. Unfortunately the committee is not helping, but hurting, the cause of democracy by such tactics, in my opinion.

Judging by what I know of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and its leaders, its ideals, practices, ethics and patriotism come closer to representing the kind of America that I vote for than does the vaunting committee which is now casting stones.

Bay St. Louis, Miss. J. LEWIS HENDERSON.

No Tricks Left Untried in "Stop Wallace Drive"

42c Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau)—Every stop of the Fascist organ of intimidation and fear was pulled over the week end as reactionary forces of many political hues attempted to scare off those who would have attended and those who did hear the Watergate presentation of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Big guns of Congress, private organizations and political party spokesmen were aimed jointly at Wallace and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, sponsoring the speech.

Net result of all the fanfare was the increased determination of Washingtonians to see and hear what it was that the self-appointed censors were trying so hard to suppress. Sat. 6-21-47

Excellent Advertisement

The demand for tickets increased to such an extent that the Southern Conference staff had to be increased to take care of the rush, and it was necessary to open an additional ticket office at 13th and H Sts. to supply the demand.

Treason Charge Raised

Here are the steps taken to prevent Wallace from speaking, or, at least to prevent him from having an audience:

1. Rep. Herbert A. Meyer (Rep., Kan.), speaking Thursday on the floor of the House, called upon the Attorney General to indict Wallace for treason because of his criticism of the Truman doctrine, which Wallace contends is laying the founadtion for war with Russia.

2. Chairman J. Parnall Thomas (Rep., N.J.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, issued a week-end report in which that body branded the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front organization, and announced that spies from his committee would be on hand to check on those who attended the meeting.

Sword Over Their Heads

(With the newly authorized loyalty test, used as a weapon to dis-

'Smear Tactics' Charged

Dr. Clarke Foreman of Atlanta, president of the SCHW, accused the committee of prejudging the conference without interrogating any of its officers, and accused Thomas of using smear tactics.

Dr. Foreman also called for an open hearing where the true facts could be aired.

While all this opposition manoeuvering was in progress, the Southern Conference and Mr. Wallace were not idle.

Held Threat to Constitution

From his New York offices, Wallace accused the Un-American Committee of un-Americanism by trying to destroy the Constitution-al guarantees of free speech and free assembly, and by trying to frighten Federal employees from attending. Sat. 6-21-47

Wallace demanded to know whether a police state had been substituted for the basic principles of democracy.

...ciation. Sat. 6-21-47

(The association, composed of insurance company brokers and headed by Rep. O'Konski of Wisconsin, charged that Secretary Krug was derelict in his duty by issuing a permit for the meeting at the Watergate, which is under the supervision of the Department of Interior.)

GOP Charges

4. Republican Nat...

J. Carroll Reece, ... a letter cir... Republican leader... the nation, accused the President of attempt... throughout the nat... former Vice-Presid... ing to sabotage U.S. foreign po... American Anti-Communist Asso...

...idated? 42c

...ollege Head ...its SCHW

...ttsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 4-26-47

...INE BLUFF, Ark.—(ANP)—...filiation was blamed here ... week for the sudden resigna... of Dr. Lawrence Davis, ...esident of Arkansas AM and ... College here, from the vice ...esidency of the Southern Con...ference for Human Welfare.

...On the day before Dr. Davis ...nt his resignation to the Rev. ...muel F. Freeman, pastor of the ...laski Heights Christian Church ...d president of the Arkansas ...apter of the conference, Gov... Laney told reporters he ...anned to talk to Dr. Davis ...out his affiliation with the ...nference. Sat. 4-26-47

..."I want to make sure that peo... working for the State do not ...nk in terms at variance with ... American way of thinking," ...overnor Laney said.

...Dr. Davis submitted his resig...tion from the conference, ...anded as "communistic" by the ...ukin-Thomas un-American ac...ities committee, the next day. ...said, "Since the organization ... been branded as a Com...ist-front organization by a ...mittee of Congress, in fair... to myself, the people of Ark...as and the Negroes of Ark..., I am no longer associating ...self with the Southern Con...nce for Human Welfare."

...kansas AM and N College is ...Negro branch of the Univer... of Arkansas.

...luman Welfare Division ...Gives 3rd Annual Dinner

42c Afro-American
...altimore, Md. Sat. 4-12-47.

500 Attend Affair; Broad Program Announced by Washington Branch of Southern Conference

...ASHINGTON (NNPA).—The ...shington Committee of the ...thern Conference for Human ...fare held its third annual din... in the Residential ballroom of ...Statler Hotel last Monday eve... under the sponsorship of 45 ...dents of the Washington area. ...he Conference told the 500 ... attended that its program for ...ocracy in Washington will in... goals in the fields of housing, ...fare, education, health, labor ...tions and civil rights.

Radio Commentator Heard

...peakers included J. Raymond ...sh, New York news commen...; Francis Shurling, president ...he Chamber of Commerce and ...Planters Bank and Trust Com...pany, Chatham, Va., and Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, chairman of the Washington Committee.

Guests of honor included Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court, Federal Communications Commissioner and Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Miss Susan Reed, interpreter of folk songs, and John Faulk, radio star, entertained. Dr. Clark D. Foreman, head of the Southern Conference, served as toastmaster.

The sponsors included:

Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Anderson, Mary Anderson, Thurman Arnold, the Rev. Robert W. Brooks, James A. Cobb, Dr. Edward Condon, Elizabeth Christmas, Joseph E. Eavies, Mrs. Madeline Denner. Sat. 4-12-47

Rep. Helen Gahagen Douglas (Dem., Calif.); Mr. and Mrs. Todd Duncan, Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, Mrs. Lucille F. Ezekiel, Dr. Foreman, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Helen Fuller, Mrs. Harriman, Melvin D. Hildreth, the Rev. William H. Jernagin.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard Medical School; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Rayford W. Logan, Lowell Mellett, Rabbi Solomon Metz, Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon; Millard F. Newman, James G. Patton, Colonel and Mrs. Julius Peyser, Mrs. Pinchot.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.); Lee Pressman, Malcolm Ross, Mrs. Wiley Rutlege, Dr. and Mrs. Julius Schreiber, Mrs. Michael W. Straus, the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Daniel Weitzman.

Dr. Foreman said "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is a completely democratic organization, controlled by no one except the membership of the Conference. It is natural that people like Bilbo, Rankin, Bricker and Taft would object to any democratic organization and try to kill it."

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Wed. 4-2-47

Was Not Sponsor Of Organization

42c

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, last Saturday called Senator John W. Bricker, Republican of Ohio "a liar."

He hurled this insult at the Ohioan as the result of charges Senator Bricker made in a Senate speech last Friday urging the recommital to the Senate Atomic Energy Commission of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission pending a thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of all five proposed members of the commission.

Bricker's Speech

"The record does show that Mr. Lilienthal was a sponsor of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. That is a perfectly laudable name and implies a very noble motive back of the organization. Wed. 4-2-47

"One can readily understand how Mr. Lilienthal would be induced to sponsor such an organization if he did not know about it and did not care to look into it.

"But Mr. Lilienthal was in a very important place. He was the member of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that the Dies Committee had never made a finding that the Southern Conference was a Communist-front organization, Dr. Foreman said. 42c Wed. 4-2-47

"If Senator Bricker was really concerned about either ethics or public service," said Dr. Foreman, "He would not himself use such unscrupulous language. It is another attempt to smear a good man and a good organization with wild and unsubstantiated charges."

PRESS TAMES SOLONS:

Afro-American 42c

'Red' Smear Against SCHW Forces Hearing

Baltimore, Md.
Sat-7-12-47

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau)—After being thoroughly repudiated by editorials in more than 200 papers throughout the nation, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has indicated its willingness to grant public hearings on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

This was revealed by Rep. Hebert C. Bonney (Dem., N.C.) in a letter to Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the organization, in which the solon said he was urging the committee to grant such a hearing.

Voice of the South

Some of the most damning editorials against the committee came, not from the supposedly liberal North, but from the deep South.

The report branding the SCHW a Red came a few hours before former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was scheduled to speak under the organization's sponsorship at the Watergate and was designed and timed to frighten Government workers from attending the meeting.

Some of the editorial comments which caused the committee to invite SCHW officials to appear follow:

Sat-7-12-47

ST. PETERSBURG (Fla.) TIMES

"The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the right of free speech, free press, to free assembly and the right of petition. It also provides that both sides shall have their day in court.

"Let's see how this is working today.

"1. Henry Wallace schedules a speech in Washington. The Un-American Activities Committee of Congress announces that it will have 'spotters' at the meeting to see if any Communists are present. This is a direct attempt to keep people away. It is a challenge and a threat to the right of free assembly and free speech.

Daubed With Own Brush

"2. The same Un-American Activities Committee smears the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as Communist front without giving officials of the Conference a chance to be heard. This is Un-American because it deprives a man of his day in court.

"3. When the Conference chairman protests to Congress of such unfair action, Representative Rankin of Mississippi moves that the protest telegram be stricken from the record. The House upholds him by a substantial vote. This is denying a citizen his right to petition for grievance.

"....These are all events of the past week. Think them over and write your own answer to the question, 'Are we making democracy work in America?'"

Sat-7-12-47

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) NEWS-AGE-HERALD

"'Unfounded' is a justified though mild term in the circumstances. For observe the sort of men at whom this poison is directed—Harold Ickes, Joseph Davies, Frank Graham, Henry Wallace, Dr. Clark Foreman, Dr. H. C. Nixon, among others.

"If the walk and conduct of Americans like Nixon, Graham, Davies are to be the test of the Southern Conference's subversiveness, the charge of Communism is quite irrelevant.

"These men, like many others named by the Thomas Committee, are liberals with the courage of their convictions. To call them Communists is merely to indulge in the reckless name-calling of quarreling children.

"This sort of thing is not new. It is an old weapon of entrenched prejudice. It is an assault on freedom of opinion. It is strictly Un-American."

...professed interest in South... welfare is simply an expedi... for larger aims serving the ... Soviet Union and its subservient ... Communist Party in the United ... States."

...Welfare as Communist front with... out giving officials of the Confer... ence a chance to be heard. This ... is Un-American because it de... prives a man of his day in court.

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"This sort of thing is not new. It is an old weapon of entrenched prejudice. It is an assault on freedom of opinion. It is strictly Un-American."

...publication Sunday ... the SCHW as ... front organization. ... that "the common ... its supporters is a ... of sympathy for the ... and/or the Commu... rather than any pri... in human welfare. ... "The right to work, we believe, is ... a divine right. It embodies a mor... principle which cuts across th... whole of life.

...Red' Smear Against SCHW
Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Based on Discredited Data

Sat. 4-12-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Clark H. Foreman, president, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, last Saturday termed the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee on his organization "a dull re-hash of previously discredited material."

...Fact Revealed ... charged further that ...

The SCHW chairman added that the report obviously had been hastily compiled for political reasons. Sat. 6-21-47

ACLU Probe Sought

Dr. Foreman revealed that he has conferred with Arthur Garfield Hayes, chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, about plans to conduct a large-scale, impartial investigation of un-American activities in the South.

The SCHW, he said, has offered to be the first group to be investigated, and would be delighted to have Mr. Thomas and other members of his committee appear and present their evidence at public hearings.

After investigation of the SCHW, plans call for the investigation of other organizations and individuals suspected of un-American activities, including the Ku Klux Klan, the Columbians, Mr. Thomas, and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Public Hearings Vital

In no case, it was said, would anybody be investigated without public hearings.

Dr. Foreman said the public should know that the committee's report was prepared without testimony from any officer of his organization.

"We will be glad to co-operate with any Congressional Committee in its efforts to uncover un-American activities in the South," Dr. Foreman emphasized. "There is plenty of it there, but not in our organization."

Committee's Charges

The committee's report charged that, "Public records fail to reveal that the SCHW has ever officially denounced communism or opposed Soviet policies." Sat. 6-21-47

The committee examined the official publication of the SCHW and its activities, but without holding hearings and giving its officers an opportunity to answer allegations.

The probers' report declared that "actually, the SCHW is being used in devious ways to further basic Soviet and Communist policy," and that key posts "are in most instances controlled by persons whose record is faithful to the line of the Communist party and the Soviet Union."

James Ford Quoted

One of the statements quoted to support the charge that Communists were in part responsible for organization of the conference, was made in 1938 by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President.

Speaking of the conference and the Southern Negro Youth Conference, Ford was quoted as having said that the Communists "may justly claim to have laid the foundation for these great social movements."

Davis, Strong Named

The report also smeared John P. Davis, a New York magazine editor, as having been identified by testimony before the committee as "a leading member of the Communist party." He is a former vice-president of the conference. Sat. 6-21-47

Also named as one of the Communist manipulators of the conference was Edward E. Strong, whom the report said had been described by Mr. Ford as "a coming leader of the colored people."

Strong is listed as secretary of the National Negro Congress, a contributor to the Communist youth magazine, The Champion, and signer of a statement in March, 1941, defending the Communist party.

Hughes, Robeson Cited

The report also cites Strong as a prominent speaker in the panel on youth problems at the 1938 conference, who was elected a member of the executive committee of the Council of Young Southerners, and recorded as a member of the "special branch" of the Young Communist League.

Other supporters of the conference listed in the report are Langston Hughes, writer and poet, and Paul Robeson, "who has frequently defended the Communist party and attended its meetings."

The report called Hughes a known Communist, and pointed out that Robeson had "voiced an appeal for the release of Earl Browder at the the SCHW's meeting in 1942." Sat. 6-21-47

Dr. Frank Graham, Too

It added that his appeal "was echoed" by Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, in a statement sent to the President.

Mr. Graham was the first chairman of the conference and is at present its honorary president.

The report, however, admits that he is not a Communist and states that, "no doubt on occasion," he has had some differences with the Communist party.

UNAVA Tagged

The report admits, also, that Dr. Foreman "has no open affiliation with the Communist party" and that he has "frequently denied any such affiliations or connections."

It charges, though, that, "He has been most successful in confusing the people as to the Communist-front character" of the SCHW.

It listed as a "Communist-controlled" organization supporting the conference, the United Negro and Allied Veterans.

Says We Are Being Used

With specific reference to colored people, the report states:

"In allying themselves with the Communists and in permitting the Communists to control policy and strategic positions, the non-Communists in the SCHW are wittingly or unwittingly promoting the following fundamental principles of the Communist party in dealing with the Negro question:

"1. The Communists are not interested in the long-range welfare of the Negro. They are interested rather in using the issue as explosive and revolutionary tinder in destroying American democracy.

"2. They have placed themselves on record as favoring an independent Negro Soviet Republic in the Southern Black Belt, which in essence, is a call to civil war in which the colored population would be the unhappy victims and in which all their social gains made in recent years would be sacrificed." Sat. 6-21-47

Look Whom They Smear

Among the people the report attempts to smear by showing that at one time or another they had come to the support of defense of individual Communists are:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rufus E. Clement, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Roscoe Dunjee, Lester Granger, Gov. William H. Hastie, Charles H. Houston, the Rev. William H. Jernagin, Canada Lee, Benjamin Mays, Ira DeA. Reid, Stephen G. Spottswood, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and E. Franklin Fra[illegible]

42c 1947

SCHW

THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

42c

Since the abolition of slavery, an event which had considerable historical meaning, there has not appeared on the American scene a body of men so intent to preach the gospel of social justice as represented by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Unlike the abolitionists who remained in the North where the climate of opinion was favorable to their crusade, the leaders for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are fighting in the very heart of the opposition where the antagonism to their program is bitter and often threatening. Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

The South, which has long been considered the stronghold of the enemies of democracy, has in recent years produced a new crop of liberal whites fearless enough to challenge her outmoded traditions. The fight is the more intense because it partakes of the nature of a family quarrel in which brother is arrayed against brother. The intensity of the hostility, however, shows that both sides are determined to stand their ground.

In the history of the development of human society, no group has ever been able to fight successfully for long for the perpetuity of moral wrongs. However small in number may be the defenders of human rights, however great may be the handicaps, they always manage to win decisively. It was true in France during the days of the French revolution when a handful of men brought liberty, equality and brotherhood to the French people. It was true in England where a small group of intellectuals at Cambridge University agitated successfully for the abolition of the slave traffic. It was true in America where some abolitionists like Wendell Phillips preached insistently against slavery, and where few others like John Brown died for the emancipation of the slaves. Sat. 5-17-47

In recent years we have seen two great monsters, Hitler and Mussolini, swept out of existence by forces that they could no longer control. When men are armed with the sharp weapon of an idea that they believe to be right, an idea that has been tested by logic and ethics, they become far more fanatic in the prosecution of that idea than they would be in fighting for some abstract doctrine.

Lead by Dr. Clark Foreman, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is not only pleading for liberal rule for the South, it actually is mobilizing its strength to fight against hate groups, against white primaries, against poll tax, against lynchings and Jim Crowism everywhere. Its record of achievements in Florida, in Georgia, North Carolina, in Alabama, in Tennessee, in Virginia and the District of Columbia is an inspiring accounting of the forces of light in operation. Such a record provides a ray of hope in a sky generally blackened by thick clouds of reaction and intolerance. Sat. 5-17-47

Dr. Foreman, himself, an able and courageous leader, has pressed into the service for human welfare all men of good will who believe in decency, fair play and social justice. Such a faith is implemented by an action program that cannot fail—that shall not fail.

Southern Conference Of Human Welfare Adopts Daring Agenda

42c

Chicago DEFENDER ILL.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A liberal and daring program for racial equality was adopted here last week by the Committee for Alabama of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare. Sat.

The advisory committee of the group also approved recommendations that the body give vigorous support to the progressive legislative plans of Gov.-Elect James E. Folsom. 1-18-47

Folsom was elected on a platform calling for increased old age pensions, a new state constitution, reapportionment of the legislature, repeal of the poll tax, more funds for education, better salaries for school teachers, and an equality of opportunity for all.

Aubrey Williams Speaks

White and Negro leaders from over Alabama met in Birmingham last Monday at the call of militant executive secretary Malcolm C. Dobbs of the committee.

Aubrey Williams, publisher of the Southern Farmer at Montgomery, former National Youth Administration head and a close friend of the late President Roosevelt, presided as chairman of the Alabama SCHW movement. Mr. Williams asserted that Alabama cannot go forward at a proper pace as long as race prejudice denies to any segment of the state's population the fundamental rights of citizenship. 1-11-47

He told his listeners that the reactionary majority would criticize them for insisting that all citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed, be given equal opportunities to jobs, education, and full political rights but he reminded his audience that the principles which they espoused were impregnable to the machinations of the hate-mongers.

Seven-Point Plan

The committee adopted a $16,000 budget for 1947 to fight for the following:

1. Abolition of the poll tax; reapportionment; increased state and federal funds for education, with the monies to be spent equitably for white and Negro youth.

2. Free bus transportation for rural Negro school children as provided for whites.

3. Change in Alabama's child labor law to prevent the exploiting of the labor of children who should be attending school.

4. Testing of the constitutionali-

Editor, Constitution: Several errors in your most recent column dealing with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare seem to me worth correcting. 42c

In the first place, I do not, and have not for months, received any salary from the Southern Conference. Our Administrator (we do not have a director) receives less than $4,000 a year.

Secondly, the lady whom we sent on a speaking and money-raising trip to the West Coast was, until her recent illness, a soloist in the choir of St. Luke's. Although you say that person was almost certainly a member of the Communist party, she has recently been attacked by the Daily Worker, which I presume is even more informed about the Communists than you. This Atlanta lady, the former Administrator of the Conference, and I are the only three people who have ever gone to the West Coast for the Southern Conference and, regardless of your information, I can assure you that none of us is, or ever has been, in any way connected with the Communist party. To imply it is to do something that would be libelous if stated openly.

Thirdly, the Southern Conference is active in every Southern State. When you find out what the various committees are doing we will no doubt get more publicity in your column. The officers of the Southern Conference, contrary to your statement, have never pretended to speak for the whole South. We speak for the thousands of Southerners who believe that the South's problems can only be solved by greatly increasing the prosperity and democracy of all the people of the South, regardless of creed or color.

Membership in the Southern Conferenc is limited to residents of the Southern States and the District of Columbia. The Board and officers are democratically elected by the membership. The policies of the Conference are therefore both Southern and democratic. We naturally solicit money in all parts of the country to carry out these policies.

The newspaper that was made famous by Henry Grady should never forget that the South is now a part of the rest of the country, and that so long as the Southern States send men like McKellar, Bilbo and George to the Senate, the whole country suffers along with the South. You correctly deem it your duty to expose Gerald L. K. Smith. Why do you think Northerners should not be equally interested in opposing the menaces to democracy who arise in the South?

We think the people of the North and West are concerned, and rightly want to help those Southerners who share their views. We welcome their help just as we as individuals are glad to support them in their fight for democracy in other parts of the country. That is why we have an office in New York to solicit and receive contributions for our work. You are right in thinking this has been very helpful, and we hope it will continue to be.

You end your column by saying that it is fair to ask about our policies. I hope you will consider it equally fair to print in as favorable a spot this answer to your question.

CLARK FOREMAN,
President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Atlanta.

(Editor's Note: We are happy to publish Mr. Foreman's letter which, however, seems inconclusive. The Constitution did not identify any person sent to the Coast to collect money, but The Constitution does have information that one such person was there in the company of people actively identified with the Communist party. Meanwhile, The Constitution had declared that he was not interested in a public statement which publicly recommends no attack on Mr. Foreman, but did say that Mr. Foreman in removing Communists from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Constitution office or organization is unable to find any active Communists to its membership.)

Atlanta Ga.
Demand for retraction of "malicious, false and libelous statements" in a signed article by Ralph McGill carried in Sautrday's Constitution was made Saturday by Thomas W. Johnson, Macon attorney on behalf of the officers of the Southern Con-

W Demar
McGill's
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ference for Human Welfare.

Mr. Johnson's letter to Clark Howell, president of the Atlanta Constitution, said that Mr. McGill's departure from the country did not in any way relieve the Constitution "of the responsibility of publishing statements and innuedoes that are libelous particularly after they have been so notified on Friday night in time to change the article."

Sun. 11-26-39

The statement by Mr. McGill that the officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare intended to "assist Herman Talmadge" was particularly objected to by Mr. Johnson.

"Mr. McGill knows well that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare through its officers have long opposed the principles for which Herman Talmadge stands and that they have worked effectively in the past against both Talmadge and his father,' said Johnson.

DISCREDIT OFFICERS

"The malicious charges by McGill against the officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are evidently intended to discredit them in the eyes of their fellow citizens at a time when Mr. Henry Wallace is speaking under their auspices," said Mr. Johnson. "Unless the false statements and innuendoes that are and innuendoen are restracted speedily, the matter will be taken to the courts."

The following are the officers of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare:

Honorary President—Frank P. Graham. (Dd. Graham is also president of the University of North Carolina and is at the present time Birmingham, Alabama is now living in Alexandria, Virginia.) 42c

Dr. Rufus W. Clement. (Dr. Clement is president of Atlanta University.)

Mr. Paul R. Christopher—(Regional Director, CIO, Knoxville, Tenn.)

Mr. Roscoe Dunjee—(Mr. Dunjee is publisher and editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Mr. William Mitch — (Mr. Mitch of Birmingham, Ala., is president of District 20, United Mine Workers, A. F. of L.)

Rev. John B. Thompson —(Mr. Thompson is at present time a Presbyterian minister of Norman, Oklahoma, but beginning January will be Dean of Religion at the University of Chicago.)

Treasurer—J. Daniel Weitzman (Mr. Weitzman is a business man representing the President of the United States in Indonesia.)

Iresident—Clark Foreman, (Mr. Foreman, originally of Atlanta, is at present living in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in business.)

Vice-Presidet,—Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr. (Mrs. Durr originally of Washington, D. C.)

The Acting Administrator of the Southern Conference is Mrs. Edmonia White Grant. She is, according to the by-laws of the Conference, not an officer. SCHW

The conference is presenting former Vice President Henry Wallace on Thursday night at Wheat Street Baptist Church, corner of Auburn Avenue and Yonge Street.

Human Welfare Group Tagged Red by Probers

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Sun. 6-15-47

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) — The House Committee on un-American Activities hung a red tag Saturday night on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as "perhaps the most deviously camouflaged Communist front organization."

In an official report to the House, the Committee linked with the Conference in various capacities such well-known names as Henry A. Wallace, Melvyn Douglas, Mrs. Marshall Field, Harold L. Ickes, Joseph E. Davies, Dorothy Parker and Paul Robeson.

The report says some "well-intentioned persons were misled into joining" the organization early in its history and many, but not these, since have repudiated it.

The Conference itself, and the prominent persons named by the Committee, previously have denied any Communist affiliations. Conference officials have protested that the Committee's report was issued without giving them a hearing.

Dr. C. H. Foreman, of Atlanta, President of the Conference, called the report "a dull rehash of previously discredited materials." His statement said that "the public should know that this report was prepared without testimony from any officer of the Conference." Sun. 6-15-47

Foreman also announced that he has conferred with the American Civil Liberties Union on plans for "a large-scale investigation of un-Americanism, particularly in the South," and that a schedule of hearings will be announced next week. He proposed that the investigation cover the House Committee and the Ku Klux Klan among other groups and said his own organization would be "delighted" to be investigated.

The Committee released its report in advance of a speech which Wallace is to deliver here Monday night under Conference auspices. The Committee already has announced plans to have "observers" at this meeting. Its report Saturday night says of the affair:

"The Washington Committee of the Conference obtained Henry Wallace, foremost critic of President Truman's foreign policy, for a public speech in the Nation's Capital, June 16, 1947. The Committee scheduled on the same program Zero Mostel, a favorite entertainer at Communist affairs and member of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League.

"The Washington Committee's Executive Secretary is Robert Ware Straus, Information Director for the Office of Emergency Management who tried to get an OEM job for Ruth McKinney, well-known writer for the Communist publications, the Daily Worker and New Masses. Sponsors of the Washington group include Morris and Samuel Rodman, brothers associated with the pro-Communist Metropolitan Broadcasting Company, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, a delegate to the Communist-controlled Women's International Democratic Federation in Paris in 1945."

The American Anti-Communist Association has asked Federal District Court to order Secretary of Interior Krug to cancel a permit for the affair at the Watergate Amphitheater—owned by the Government. The Association cited among other things a previous listing of the Conference as a Communist front by the Un-American Activities Committee.

The Committee summed up its findings on the Committee thus:

"1. It shows unswerving loyalty to the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy.

"2. It has consistently refused to take sharp issue with the activities and policies of either the Communist Party, U. S. A., or the Soviet Union. Sun. 6-15-47

"3. It has maintained in dicisive posts persons who have the confidence of the Communist press.

"4. It has displayed consistent anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias, despite professions, in generalities, of love for America."

A list of Conference officers for 1947-48 in the report includes Wallace, Douglas and Mrs. Field among "advisory associates," without identifying them further.

Also without further identification, the names of Ickes, Davies, Miss Parker and Robeson are in a table listing the names and positions of 62 people as connected with the Conference as officials, sponsors, editors or speakers. The table has such headings as:

"Statement defending Communist Party," "Support or defense of individual Communists," "Organizations defending Communists," "pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organizations," and "Organizations defending Soviet foreign policy."

Wallace is down for "May 29, 1947," under "Statement defending Communist Party;" for "American Committe for Protection of Foreign-Born" and "American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom" under organizations defending Communists," and for "American Russian Institute" under pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organizations.

Davies is listed as a sponsor, Ickes as a speaker, Miss Parker and Robeson as members of the New York Executive Board.

The report is based largely on a study of publications and activities of the organization, and on quotations from its officials and publications and from Communists and Communist publications. It has been in preparation two months and was adopted unanimously by the Committee on Thursday.

The report says that Dr. Foreman, "has no open affiliation with the Communist Party."

"He has been most successful," it adds, "in confusing the people as to the Communist-front character of the . . . Conference . . ."

It says almost every page of his book, "The New Internationalism," reflects "sympathies" with the "international Communist movement."

"Foreman," the Committee says, "is associated with the Progressive Citizens of America, an allegedly liberal organization which believes in co-operating with Communists.

"He has also been affiliated with the following Communist-front groups: The Win-the-Peace Conference; the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which defended Communist cases before the United States Civil Service Commission; and the National Citizens Political Action Committee."

The report lists Dr. Frank P. Graham, "head of the University of North Carolina," as First Chairman and now Honorary President of the Conference. It says Graham "is not a Communist" but is "one of those liberals who show a predilection for affiliation to various Communist-inspired front organizations."

It goes on about him:

"Graham urged freedom for Earl Browder (former Communist Party head in America) and served as sponsor for a dinner which the publication, Soviet Russia Today, held to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army."

It names a long list of organizations with which it says he has associated, including the "International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party."

"The roster of Conference officers for 1947-1948," the report says, "shows that pro-Communists and fellow travelers still hold the reins of the organization."

Dipping into the organization's history, the report says its origin is "extraordinarily vague" but it began in 1938.

"Evidence before our Committee indicates," the report says, "that the Central Committee of the Communist Party was intimately concerned with the affairs of the Conference from its very inception."

When the Conference was getting under way, the reports says:

A resolution on education, presented by Paul Crouch for the Communist Party of Alabama, was adopted unanimously.

Joseph Gelders was active in the Conference's committee on plans for a permanent organization. Gelders "was formerly secretary" of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners "which has been cited as subversive by (former) Atty. Gen. Biddle."

John P. Davis, "identified as a leading member of the Communist Party by testimony before our committee," was a leading speaker in the panel on constitutional rights. Sun. 6-15-47

Dr. Herman C. Nixon, who had been "forced out of Tulane University for his social views" and was connected with two other organizations listed by Biddle as "subversive," was elected Executive Secretary of the Conference in 1938.

"Two known Communist Party members who have supported the Conference in recent years are Don West, poet and professor; Langston Hughes, writer.

"Paul Robeson, who has frequently defended the Communist Party and attended its meetings, voiced an appeal for the release of Earl Browder at the Conference's meeting in 1942. His appeal was echoed by Frank P. Graham in a statement sent to the President."

But the Committee says "the most conclusive proof of the Communist domination" of the Conference is in its "strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy."

The report parallels shifts in the Party line with Conference actions.

When the Communists demanded an "uncompromising peace policy" following the German-Russian nonaggression pact, the report says, Conference delegates in 1940 "denounced war and pro-Allied propaganda as threatening America with war." Sun. 6-15-47

After Hitler invaded Russia, the report continues, the Conference in 1942 urged that all "join in a great offensive now, to work, to produce, to sacrifice, to win."

The Conference, the Committee says, "has further revealed itself as a Communist front organization by its co-operation with other Communist-dominated front groups," and lists instances.

"One could reasonably conceive of a group of individuals motivated by a desire to form an organization to promote human welfare in the South and with no trace of Communist sympathy or affiliation," he report winds up.

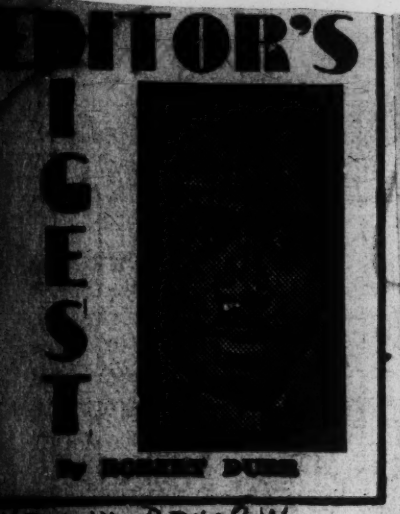
"One could even conceive of a group of well-intentioned but non-Communist individuals being enticed by camouflaged Communists into an enterprise strictly limited to this humanitarian cause.

"In the light of the fact that a significant number of leading lights of the . . . conference . . . are associated with organizations or campaigns for the defense of the Communist Party or individual Communists, or with organizations defending the Soviet Union or its policies—issues which have nothing to do with the South—one is forced to the conclusion that, by and large, the common bond among its supporters is a certain degree of sympathy for the Soviet Union and/or the Communist Party, rather than any primary interest in human welfare in the South.

"One is further forced to conclude that the professed interest in Southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

Among the signers of the House Committee's report was Rep. Wood, of Georgia.

DITOR'S IGEST



by ROBERT DUB

NBOOKIN REVIEW

NEW MISSISSIPPI!

Birmingham, Ala.

For the Sake of the Soul of the ... we need a Fair and Favor... Attitude Toward the Negro" ... is the credo of The Miss... Division of the Southern ... Council, an organization ... posed of about 200 of Mississ...'s most enlightened and soci... conscious whites and Negroes.

This group as I see it, believes ... can do some good by working ... thin the frame-work of the ... th and, on the basis of pre... tation of the facts, persuade the ... th to see what it looks at, feel... that it will become so disturb... at what it will see that accele... action will follow and last... progress may be made in the ... of human relations.

Sometime ago, I had an invi... ion from Rev. H. Brent Schaef... (white), pastor of Trinity ... angelical Lutheran Church of ... kson, who is Chairman of the ... ssissippi Division of the South... Regional Council to make a ... rty minutes presentation at ... ir annual meeting on the ... haracter, Development an In... nce of the Negro Press." I ac... ted, because this to me repre... ted a new trend in Mississippi ... whereas in many sections white ... ple for the most part do not ... ow and have not wanted to ... ow the truth; fear the truth ... d the freedom that comes with ... more than death. And to keep ... n knowing the truth they have ... ilt great walls of segregation ... ed on race—in other words ... irs is a policy of throwing acid ... the eyes of those who would ... things as they are and keep... their eyes shut tight against ... truth.

Sat. 11-1-47

There was a time when Negro newspapers were burned in Mississippi. For the past twenty years it has been the custom to balm the Negro Press for this new urge on the part of the Negro for equality of opportunity in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Defendants of that press have held that the facts bearing on the injustices heaped upon the Negro minority should be sought out, and the pitiless light of publicity turned on the situation "as is". This Mississippi group wanted to know the truth. I gave it to them as best I could for thirty minutes. I never got a greater applause from any group before than those top Mississippians—black and white gave me. They followed this with voting that my address be printed and distribute to all the schools, libraries, newspapers and people in key positions in the state. This convinced me that there is a great horde of fundamentally fine people in Mississippi who want to do the right thing and will once the doors of information are opened to them.

I think there is operating in the South today a great conspiracy to keep the people dumb and that the South, in the language of Dr. P. H. Easom (white), Superintendent of Negro Education in Mississippi "is cutting off its nose to spite its face" by its malfeasance in the matter of justice toward its Negro citizens. This amazing Mississippian told the white assembled at the meeting, "if God is just, if He is the God we have been taught—something terrible is going to happen on account of the way we have treated the Negro in this state."

Weekly Review

Dr. George Mitchell, Altanta, Ga executive director of the Southern Regional Council says that the SRC is not a political body like the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, but a group of approximately 2000 members in the United States who stand for "courage, the promotion of health and educational facilities and justice." He stated: we publish pamplets and a magazine, and the task is in the conscience and activity of each individual in each community." He further suggested that "a common end was needed for the health of the South."

Birmingham Ala

Dr. Shaeffer was re-elected in spite of the fact that he had come to the meeting determined to resign, because as he stated "When I discover something is wrong, I want to do something about it. I don't understand people who say this an that is wrong and yet won't work to correct these appalling wrongs right at our doors, and who send up a great wailing and gnashing of teeth when someone else points out these wrongs." I could see that the large representation from all over the state revived his hope and determination. Sat. 11-1-47

In Mississippi with its million Negroes—90 per cent of which a rural, there is only 7 acres of land per person whereas in Iowa there are 25 acres for each person on the farm. The land in Iowa is three times as fertile as that in Mississippi, and is far more susceptible to mechanical cultivation.

There are too many people on the farms in Mississippi. They are going to have to move. They have no skills for industry. Industrialization of the South and acquisition of skills by these landless less people are of utmost importance to our natural economy. There must be tools with which to rightly handle this most serious situation.

As I sat through the meeting, I became more convinced that what the South needs most is GOOD rcouageous and avacious leadership both among whites and blacks There is a great reservoir of whites and blacks in the South who want to go forward by going forward. These people will follow GOOD, capable and adaptabe leadership to heights in the field of human relationships not possible elsewhere in the nation, and in such a way as will enable the United States to stand in the court of the United Nations with clean hands. 42c

There should be a state division of the Southern Regional Council in each southern state, operating on a full time basis with an executive director field and office secretary, also a publicity and public relations director with a minimum annual budget of twelve thousand dollars, meeting once or twice a year, hearing speciaists in various fields, adopting and arranging for distribution or resolutions is good, but this business of trying most effectively to get something done is a full time job

I believe even states like Alabama and Mississippi may be hard to get to do what ought be done but that all we need is someone to ask them—someone who thinks on a high plane to present facts to key people, in an inoffensive way and keep before them the importance of doing what ought be done for the common welfare.

There are great possibilities in Mississippi for this sort of thing—from out of this New Mississippi I saw at its Southern Regional Council meeting could come the balm which would heal the Sou of the South and as nothing else and remedy the situation complained of in the statement of Dr DuBois of the NAACP to the United Nations recently.

Civil Rights Study Planned in South

Afro-american Baltimore

Regional Council Elects Trigg Vice-President

11-22-47

ATTACKS VA POLICY

To Make State-to-State Investigation of Laws

ATLANTA—Preliminary plans for a 1948 study of civil rights in the South were made by the Southern Regional Council during its one-day session here on Nov. 12.

42c

One highlight of the meeting was the election of Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine College at Raleigh, N.C. as vice-president of the council.

Declaring that the group accepts the principles set down in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Paul Williams of Richmond, president of the council, said that "the way in which the principles can be put to practice is our big job."

Must Strike Now

Agreeing on a State-to-State study, with emphasis on laws pertaining to civil rights and their enforcement, the council voted to hold public meetings and to make their findings public.

In his address to the group, Mr. Williams said further, that action must be taken while the report is still before the public, and added that there will be a lot of discussion of problems of civil rights.

VA Practice Condemned

Chief among those problems, he said, are "police brutality, the use of colored policemen, fair treatment in courts, suffrage and equalization of public services and expenditures."

The council also chastized the Veterans' Administration for its handling of colored cases and adopted a resolution calling for a campaign designed to guarantee equal rights to all Southern veterans.

The Point 42c

Journal 12-22-47

Southern Regional Council Carrying On Gallantly In Field Of Race Relations

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Southern Regional Council has just taken place in Atlanta. It was easily the best since its organization of five years ago. The delegates from the thirteen southern states were enthusiastic in their support of the work program of the council. President Paul Williams electrified the meeting with one of the most fervent and challenging addresses we have ever heard. Coming to the presidency just about a year ago, this Christian young man went about his task with due caution. This was especially wise in view of his election to succeed the eminent Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina who was the first president of the council and whose genius did so much to get the young organization off to a good start. Sat. 11-29-47

But if there were any doubts in the minds of the constituency of the council as to whether Paul Williams was fitted to take up the high task relinquished by Dr. Odum, such doubts were amply dissipated at the conclusion of Mr. Williams annual address in which he stressed the necessity of a rapid change in the interracial situation as it pertains to the South.

Mr. Williams deplored what seemed to be a studied policy to improve the Negro's condition in "a brick-by-brick fashion, with a hundred years between bricks. Mr. Williams further asserted that the actions of the members of the council were more eloquent on how they feel on the matter of segregation that any mere statement could ever be.

He observed that the office headquarters and the general fellowship of the meetings were the best evidence of how white and Negro southerners felt on a matter of segregation. Said Mr. Williams "Segregation as a problem has been met and set for us and it is our task to work out and convince the millions of unconvinced and unconverted southerners that ours is the truly democratic and Christian way of life."

The meeting throughout was harmonious and the program for the coming year bristles with possibilities which are highly realizable if the necessary financial and moral support

is forthcoming. Florida and South Carolina are leading in the implementation of the program of the council. Although at first ridiculed and disparaged, the council is taking its place among the more substantial agencies attempting to advance the cause of better race relations.

From the first it was never expected that the Southern Regional Council could "solve" the color question—and there were those who were willing to gainsay it if it did not—it was rather hoped and dreamed that the council could add materially and substantially to those influences directed towards the improvement of race relations in the South.

There were those of us who contended from the first that the ground work should be laid by southern whites and Negroes. Now that this has been definitely done, the council is electing a national advisory committee composed of some of the finest men and women of all races throughout the North East and West.

There is one thing that should occasion serious thought whenever the question of the value of the council is being debated and it is this; what the council is trying to do must be done and the sooner the better! It is true that there are many obstacles to be overcome but this is true of all the organizations that went before. None of these organizations has been able to achieve in toto the desired results. It is only little by little that they move on towards their desired goal. It is even so with the Southern Regional Council. But we are heading in the right direction of fullest cooperation between Negroes and whites of good will.

Although there are those who decry and even disparage any mention of interracial goodwill, there are reasons to believe that this goodwill is not only a presupposition of Christianity, but of democracy as well. Mohandas Gandhi's triumph in India is too fresh in mind for the abject dismissal of the Christian formula. In fact, the hopes for the future of race relations and the future of mankind are bright in proportion as our programs and practices follow or deviate from the Golden Rule. The Southern Regional Council is carrying on gallantly!

Southern Regional Council Condemns Ga. White Primary, 'Un-Christian And Un-Democratic'

The Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

(42c) Sat. 3-15-47

Atlanta, Mar. 12.—The executive committee of the Southern Regional Council has condemned Georgia's white primary legislation as "un-Christian and undemocratic" in a resolution made public last week by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director of the organization.

"How can we reconcile the un-Christian and undemocratic white primary scheme with our national Constitution and with those principles for which the youth of our land, regardless of race or creed, gave up their lives in the recent war?" the resolution said.

Dr. Johnson, in announcing the resolution, pointed out that although the Southern Regional Council is a South-wide organization several members of the executive committee and many rank and file members of the group are Georgians.

"Nobody can call this 'outside interference,'" Dr. Johnson said. "Nor are we 'mixing in politics,' for this resolution is based wholly on the moral fact that the white primary is wrong."

Full text of the resolution follows: Sat. 3-15-47

"We view with shame and regret the passage of the white primary law by the Georgia legislature. At a time when our watchwords should be progress and unity Georgia has retrogressed and is following a course which can result only in greater disunity and confusion.

"How can we reconcile this un-Christian and undemocratic white primary scheme with our national Constitution and with those principles for which the youth of our land, regardless of race or creed, gave up their lives in the recent war?

"We commend those citizens from all ranks of life who had the courage to appear before the senate judiciary committee and point out the folly, the unfairness and the injustice of the white primary bill.

"In making this statement the executive committee of the council is reaffirming a policy which was announced three years ago.

"This resolution is adopted, not in opposition to or support of any political party or faction, but as a declaration of the council's stand on a strictly moral issue."

Southern Council Has New Executive Head

Afro-American Sat. Baltimore, Md. 4-5-47

RICHMOND—George S. Mitchell, former official of the Farm Security Administration, has been appointed executive director of the Southern Regional Council. He succeeded Guy B. Johnson, who resigned at the organization's annual meeting last November.

DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

By Robt. Durr

(42c)

Southern Regional Council In Mississippi Has Liberal Colored And White Members Who Hold Out Hopes For Better Days In Race Relations

Journal and Guide

FOR THE sake of the soul of the South we need a fair and favorable attitude toward the Negro." That is the creed of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, an organization composed of about 200 of Missippi's most enlightened and socially conscious white and colored people.

This group believes it can do some good by working within the framework of the South and persuading the South to see what it looks at, believing it will become so disturbed that accelerated action will follow and lasting progress made in the field of human relations.

Sometime ago I had an invitation from the Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, white, pastor of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jackson and chairman of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, to make a 30-minute presentation, at their annual meeting, on the "Character, Development and Influence of the Negro Press."

Sat.

I accepted because this represented to me a new trend in Mississippi, knowing that in many sections white people for the most part do not know the truth, fear it and the freedom that comes with it more than death, and to keep from knowing the truth they have built great walls of racial segregation.

11-8-47

There was a time when colored newspapers were burned in Mississippi. For the past twenty years the Negro press has been prescribed there because of the urge of colored people for equality of opportunity in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. The protagonists of that press have maintained that injustices heaped upon colored people be ferreted out and the pitiless light of publicity turned on them.

But this Mississippi group wanted to know the truth. I gave it to them as best as I know how. I never received greater applause from any group. They voted that my address be printed and distributed to all schools, libraries, newspapers and key people in the state. This convinced me that there is a great horde of fundamentally fine people in Mississippi who want to do the right thing and will once the doors of information are opened to them.

I think there is in the South today a great conspiracy to keep the people ignorant that the South, in the language of Dr. P. H. Mason, white, superintendent of Negro education in Mississippi, "is cutting off its nose to spite its face" by its injustices to its colored citizens. This amazing Mississippian told the white people assembled at the meeting that "If God is just, if he is the God we have been taught he is, something is going to happen on account of the way we have treated the Negro in this State."

Dr. George Mitchell, of Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, says the council is not a political body like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but is a group of approximately 2,000 members who stand for "courage, the promotion of health and education, and justice."

Sat. 11-8-47

Dr. Schaeffer was reelected, although he had come to the meeting determined to resign because he does not understand people who say this or that is wrong but will not work to correct these wrongs. I could see that the large representation from all over the state revived his hope and determination.

As I sat through the meeting, I became more convinced that what the South needs most is good, courageous and audacious leadership among both white and colored people. There is a great reservoir of white and colored people in the South who want to go forward. They will follow good, capable and adaptable leadership to heights in the field of human relationships that will enable the United States to stand in the United Nations General Assembly with clean hands.

There should be a state division of the Southern Regional Council in each southern state, operating on a full time basis, with an executive director, field and office secretaries and a public relations director, a minimum annual budget of $12,000 and meetings once or twice a year addressed by specialists in various fields. This business of trying to get something done most effectively is a full time job.

Norfolk Va.

I believe even states like Alabama and Mississippi may be hard to get to do what is right, but that all we need is someone to ask them—someone who thinks on a high plane to present facts to key people in an inoffensive manner and keep before them the importance of doing what ought to be done for the common welfare.

There are great possibilities in Mississippi for this sort of thing. From out of this Mississippi I saw represented at the Southern Regional Conference could come the balm which would heal the soul of the South and, as nothing else, help to heal the situation complained of in the statement presented to the United Nations recently by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Civil Rights Council Votes To Make Survey Of Many State Codes

News Birmingham Ala. Sun 11-14-47

ATLANTA, Nov. 14—(AP)—A study of civil rights in the South has been set down by the Southern Regional Council as a major project for 1948.

42c

At a session here the council voted to undertake the study on a state-by-state basis, concentrating on laws pertaining to civil rights and their enforcement.

The council elected to hold public hearings on the subject and to publish the results.

The council adopted a resolution asking for a campaign to obtain equal rights for all Southern veterans, asserting that the Veterans Administration had failed to provide for handling Negro cases.

In an address before the council President Paul Williams, of Richmond, Va., a textbook publisher, declared, "We must bear down heavier on problems of civil rights while the report of the president's Committee on Civil Rights is before the public.

"There is going to be a lot of discussion of these problems," Williams continued, "police brutality, the use of Negro policemen, fair treatment in courts, suffrage and equalization of public services and expenditures."

The council elected Dr. Harold L. Trigg, of Raleigh, N. C., as vice president. Dr. Trigg is president of St. Augustine College at Raleigh, N. C., a Negro Episcopal school. All other officers of the council were reelected.

Speaking Out

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 11-29-47

By ROBERT DUB

The Southern Regional Council

IN ORDER TO GET a closer look at the South's quality interracial organization, I attended the recent 1947 Annual Conference of the Southern Regional Council, held at Atlanta University.

The Council, had seemingly been made aware of a desire on the part of many Southerners as well as others to know what the purpose of the Council, for it had a statement prepared for distribution. From it I quote:

"The Southern Regional Council was organized in February, 1944, to determine the facts about the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve those problems. It is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization. Sat. 11-29-47

The Council is based firmly on the belief that the problems of the Southern Region may best be attacked by Southerners of both races who are willing to admit the South's shortcomings and join together in a cooperative effort to overcome them. There is no room for narrow sectionalism in such a program. The Council welcomes support and understanding from all sincere individuals and organizations, wherever they may be found. Chicago Defender

The South as a whole lags far behind the rest of the nation in wealth, education, health, and political democracy. Yet the South has an abundance of land and people—enough to make it one of the most prosperous regions in the country. The Council is devoted to the task of closing up this gap between the actual and the potential South. If the roots of the social and economic evils that have burdened the South with poverty, ignorance, and prejudice can be exposed—and destroyed—not only will the South benefit, but the entire nation and the cause of democracy as well. Chicago Ill.

Of fundamental importance in achieving this goal is the enjoyment of full citizenship by all our people. The South cannot move far forward until all its people take part in the democratic process and share both the rights and responsibilities of productive members of society. Most Negroes and many impoverished white Southerners have not had this opportunity; the result has been an exploited and under-developed South. The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff is made up of people of both races. It has thus been able to draw on deep resources of interracial understanding in coping with the problems that are shared by white and Negro Southerners alike.

The Council is not exclusively a "race-relations" organization. It believes that it is a mistake to regard the problems of the South purely in terms of race. Friction between the races can best be combated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. To work toward the goal of a higher standard of well-being for all the South's citizens is to work for equal opportunity for members of all races."

What Does Council Do? Defender

"THE COUNCIL'S PRESENT functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearing-house and coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin, the New South, and through pamphlets, press, radio, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) promotion of specific programs of action through the Council staff and membership.

The Council unites in programs of study and action persons of widely differing backgrounds. It helps to bridge the gaps between rural and town people, Negroes and whites, men and women, residents of mill villages and of adjoining towns, and persons of different faiths and denominations. Chicago Ill.

Since its formation in 1944, the Council has maintained close touch with the State Interracial Committees, four of which—those in Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina—have become full Divisions of the Council. Through them the Council has been able to secure valuable information about all the thirteen states, and to implement a truly South-wide program. The Council offers state and local groups guidance in making social studies and undertaking sound community action. Surveys and informal studies not only yield useful data, but also help create the attitudes necessary for social change.

Also of great value in keeping intimate touch with local conditions throughout the South have been the Honorary Fellows of the Council. These Fellows, drawn from the ranks of young Southerners in all the Southern States who show promise of progressive leadership, perform important volunteer services as observers, correspondents, and special inquirers. 11-29-47

The New South, the Council's monthly publication, serves to bring the members and friends of the Council timely information about Southern problems and Southern progress. Leaders in Southern life have written articles for the New South on such subjects as suffrage, education, agriculture, health, law enforcement, and race relations. The quarterly numbers of the paper are usually devoted to detailed study of some phase of Southern development. In 1946 these special issues were: "Machines in the Cotton Fields," by Arthur Raper; "Wanted: A healthy South," by Dorothy Dickins; "Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation," by Rupert B. Vance; and a full account of the annual meeting in November. In addition to the New South, the Council issues simple illustrated leaflets and pamphlets which present the facts gathered by careful study and research in Southern problems.

For further information write: Southern Regional Council, Room 432, 63 Auburn ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

From The New South

Southern Regional Council On Civil Rights

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. 12-6

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, an organization whose motto is: *A Council to attain through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South,* went on record at its annual meeting in Atlanta last week as adopting a program for 1948, which "will stress civil rights, equal services to all southern veterans under the GI Bill of Rights, recognition of progressive leadership in the South, and increased vocational education in agriculture and industry."

The council commended President TRUMAN for appointing the Committee on Civil Rights and urges "that the people of the South and of the nation give most thoughtful consideration to the committee's report, 'reminding ourselves,' as the committee concludes, that the 'future of the nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principles of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God.'"

The council also adopted a resolution urging the promotion of a program of inter-cultural education in the existing educational facilities of the region.

In his annual address, President PAUL WILLIAMS, of Richmond, called attention to the constant improvement of the South along industrial lines, and declared that "this improvement in mechanization and utilization of natural resources must include also the total utilization of . . . human, and social resources . . . before the admitted deficiences of the region can be eliminated." Sat. 11-22-47

It went on record as opposing federal legislation against racial segregation. It does not believe the proposal to withhold federal aid to states which practice segregation is sound. Yet this organization does not itself believe in a narrow interpretation of segregation and makes the statement that it has abolished the concept in its own working. Council President Paul William, a publisher of Richmond, Va., spoke in this wise: "The question of segregation has long been answered by the Southern Regional Council . . . in true Christian, democratic fashion. . . . The question before us is not whether segregation is right or wrong—God knows and we know the answer—the question is whether we can convince other Southerners that the way of life lived by the council is so contagious that others are brave enough to fall in line." Tri 12-5-47

The council feels that the best way of dealing with this problem is by education and example of Southerners for Southerners. This paper is in agreement with that feeling.

A Southern Problem 42c

News

The Southern Regional Council recently held a meeting in Atlanta at which a considerable amount of attention was devoted to the report on civil rights made by President Truman's committee. The council has for its aim the achievement of a "higher standard of well-being for all the South's citizens" and it believes in "equal opportunity for members of all races." Its membership is entirely Southern and consists of educators, newspaper men, labor leaders, business and professional men, both Negro and white. Therefore when it makes a pronouncement on Southern affairs it should be accorded a respectful hearing by all Southerners. It cannot be charged with radicalism or of bringing to bear on the problems common to the South's people any foreign or alien influence. Birmingham Ala.

Re-Elected Regional Council President

Journal & Guide Sat. 11-22-47

Paul Williams, of Richmond, Va., was re-elected president of the Southern Regional Council at its one-day session in Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 12. In his stirring address he called for a frank facing of the problems in the South and for greater effort to win southern people over to the program of the council.

Montgomery Advertiser

BUS DRIVER THOUGHTFULNESS

Editor, The Advertiser:

It was my good fortune to observe what I would call a "Kind Act by a Bus Driver." It was on the Maxwell Field route, about 9:15 a.m., Thursday morning. There were several unoccupied seats on the bus, and there were several persons of my race, going to work, and were standing by seats that were absolutely empty. Then there were some white people taking up several seats with one person to the seat.

This Christian-hearted, generous and sympathetic bus driver stopped the bus and requested the whites to move up front so our people could sit. And, you know, he was given fine cooperation by our white friends.

It gratified me beyond expression to see this very fine demonstration of fair play. I have just returned from a trip down to Mobile, and on Davis Avenue and other lines where our people are in the majority, there is courtesy extended them on buses.

Too often we find our people who are going on duty, and yes, after they have completed a day of strenuous labor, and they are compelled to stand up on city buses, with sometimes several empty seats.

I believe we have some more kind bus drivers, and I know we have some Christian-hearted, and progressive-minded white friends who want our city to go forward in justice and fair-play on our city buses, and let the campaign start with each of us. I know we can do it if we try. Thank you, Mr. Editor. God bless you and our city.

THE REV. WILLIAM M. SMITH.,
Minister, Ebenezer A. M. E. Z. Church.
Montgomery.

42d 1947 Alabama

Ala.

BUS RELATIONS

It is pleasant to note signs of an increasingly considerate and cooperative attitude, on the part of members of both races, when traveling on our city bus lines.

A member of the staff who goes by bus a lot reports that he has witnessed several such incidents recently. A white passenger would board a bus, at a time when there was standing room only up front, but a few unoccupied places in the Negro section. On several such occasions, Negro passengers were seen to rise quite voluntarily and move to seats further back. Where the situation was reversed, he observed, white passengers move to vacant seats forward, to keep some colored man or woman from unnecessary standing.

The trait of being considerate of all others, within the framework of accepted usage and custom, and with no thought of loss of dignity or "face" was typical of the Old South. It is a quality we could use more of today.

Over 10% Use Pan American Planes

Afro-American

42d Sat-7-12-47

BALTIMORE, Md.

No colored publishers were among those invited for Pan-American Airways Round-the-World Flight recently.

According to Howard B. Dean, vice president, only a very limited number of newspaper publishers could be included. Those invited were selected on the basis of circulation.

Answer's AFRO's Query

In answer to the AFRO's statement that Pan-American must look foward to the time when at least one-tenth to one-fifteenth of its passengers will be colored, Mr. Dean said: Sat-7-12-47

"On many of Pan-American's runs today we are beyond that proportion.

"As one example, I returned only a few days ago from Lisbon Portugal to New York. This is a long and expensive run but out of 43 passengers, six were colored.

Not Influenced by Racism

"At the end of the trip, an elderly colored passenger came up to me and thanked me for the courtesy and personal service which he and his family had received from our flight crew during the trip.

"I told him that while I appreciated his thanks, we deserved no special credit for this since our business is to serve the travelling public, and that race, creed or color could not have the slightest influence on the type of service which we are endeavoring to provide for our passengers."

42 1947

Brotherhood Week (& Race Relations Sunday)

Southern-Born Educator Scores Racial Superiority

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 27 1947

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The myth of racial superiority takes a beating in the January issue of Survey Graphic from a white southern-born educator.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, points out that "the chief expression of this undemocratic racial philosophy is the pattern of segregation, which has been accepted and enforced in whole or in part in all sections of the country."

Along with 20 other writers, Dr. Alexander's article is a special contribution to the magazine to accent the importance of Race Relations Sunday on Feb. 9, and Brotherhood week on Feb. 16 to 23.

Created Scarecrow

"For generations, too many of us have been looking at an image which we have called the American Negro," Dr. Alexander writes, "a scarecrow of our own creation. Now, in the strong light which World War II has cast upon all our assumptions about the people, we find that he is not this at all. He is something quite different and infinitely better. He is a human being—a first rate human being at that. An American who, American fashion, has accomplished much against great odds.

"Our whole American experiment in self-government was based upon belief in the improvability of human beings," the educator declared. "But even though the truth of this assumption was so strikingly demonstrated in Negro life, many white people fail to see the connection between the American creed and the evidence of that creed's soundness.

Confirm Everything

"They failed to understand the great confirmation which Negro Americans have been giving to all the things that we always have said about the promise of American life, about the essential worth of human beings, about the advantages of freedom," he added.

2-13-47

The magazine reminds Americans that they are "proud of the part we played in overthrowing the Nazi philosophy and the evil men who preached and practiced it" but are "all too prone to forget that here at home we still have to contend with the myth of 'racial superiority,' the divisive forces of race prejudice and intolerance."

Race Relations Sunday

Daily Worker Brotherhood WK. 42

This year annual Race Relations Sunday, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches. will be observed Sunday, Feb. 9, in numbers of communities throughout the country. The type of service is arranged by each local group, but the purpose is the same wherever these services are held—to emphasize the importance of cooperation and mutual respect and understanding between race groups, and to indicate the sincere interest of Christian people in the problems of interracial adjustment. Atlanta, Ga.

There is no doubt that the Christian Church is in a position to be of tremendous influence in questions and problems of race relations. It is to be regretted that approxilems of race relations. It is to be regretted that approximately 60,000,000 Christians, not counting younger children, are not contributing more religious and moral influences in this matter. It is true that race segregation and discrimination are practised by many "Christian" congregations and other organizations and institutions; that race differentials dominate race relations in many "Christian" associations; and that moral cowardice characterizes the words and actions of large numbers of members of religious denominations. Wed. 2-5-47

There is the other side, of course. There is an increasing moral and Christian courage manifested by religious groups, both North and South. There is the beginning of an enlightened policy in race relations among Christian people.

Many are becoming convinced that it is rediculous for a Christian to practice race intolerance or to support any policy of limiting the opportunities or freedom or security of any race group or religious group or any other group of law-abiding American people.

It is an example of moral and religious stupidity for any Christian minister or church member or religious organization to ignore the simple and stupendous principles of brotherhood and decency which are fundamental in the gospel of Christ.

Race Relations Sunday serves a most estimable purpose: it emphasizes the interest and responsibility of Christian people in promoting courage and reality in matters of human welfare and security and freedom and peace for all persons regardless of religion or race.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 8, 1947

Methodists Observing Race Relations Sunday

42 Brotherhood WK.

The Methodist Churches of America are observing race relations Sunday tomorrow with offerings to go to Methodist colleges for Negoes. The offerings in the Birmingham churches and in the Southeastern area this year will go to Paine College in Augusta, Ga.

In announcing race relations Sunday, Methodists point out that "though interracial adjustments pose a problem today that is worldwide in its scope, better race relations begin at home and progress is made in allaying bitter racial tensions in proportion as positive Christlike action is employed by every Christian in every relationship. Christian motives and methods, in our treatment of employes, in our dealing with members of other races as we meet them on the street or in the bus or streetcar, in business transactions with those of other racial groups, will help to solve the problem both at home and in its wider reaches."

Ask UN Defense, Extension Of Rights To All

Daily Worker 42 Brotherhood WK.
Fri. 2-14-47

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—To say that race hatred is ordained by God is blasphemy, said the commission on justice and peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis here last week.

The commission issued a statement entitled "Race Hatred Is Blasphemy—A Message on Race Relations" for the opening of Race Relations Week observance, Sunday, Feb. 9. Monday

"The Central Conference of American Rabbis reaffirms its faith in the brotherhood of all men and urges the removal of all barriers to the achievement of one humanity under one God," the statement read.

"To maintain that God has placed any race or class of men in a state of permanent inferiority is to blaspheme his name. Such an idea, whether based upon a misinterpretation of scripture or a misreading of nature, is but the rationalization of groundless bias and contemporary prejudice. A hundred years ago, the same ideas were used to condone the institution of slavery. Our current prejudices are surely no more tenable or durable. In the years to come, our prevailing attitudes toward colored peoples will be repudiated as neither normal nor moral, and will have been outgrown by a humanity become more humane."

Call to Action

Exhorting "every Jew who believes in Judaism, every man who believes that God is the Father of all," to take up the struggle against discrimination, the statement continued: "Man, we believe, is created in the image of God. Therefore, no man may say of another man, created in that same image, that he should keep his place. We who believe that to love our neighbor as ourselves is life's highest aim must lead in efforts to ameliorate the conditions of our colored brothers."

Contrasting the gains in interracial brotherhood with the rebirth of hate propaganda and actions, the commission asked federal legislation to outlaw lynching and abolish the poll tax, establishment of a permanent FEPC and other measures to afford full opportunity to all Americans.

The group pointed out that race relations are crucial to the peace of the world since racial antagonisms know no boundaries. To effect the change-over to the "true brotherhood of man" the commission favored UN action to defend and extend the rights of all men of every race in every country in the world.

Fri. 2-14-47 (R.R. Sunday)

"We hope to see our country lead in this effort by our fair treatment of the inhabitants of our possessions, as well as by initiating liberal and constructive policies in the United Nations. But we must first of all set an example by just treatment of the minorities within our own borders," the commission said. "Only by the achievement of a truly free America in which all men, regardless of color have equal opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, can we lead the world toward a society in which all nations may live together in harmony and build together in peace."

Work in Refugee Education

The Sunday Times, New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In conjunction with the recently concluded "Brotherhood Week," I would like to bring to your attention an example of the highest form of the workability of "true brotherhood." I refer to the classes of the Committee for Refugee Education, 254 Fourth Avenue, New York City, of which I am proud to say I am a teacher. 42

If you walk through the halls of our meeting place, you need not be surprised to find a Negro teacher instructing rabbinical students. Read if you will the roster of birthplaces of these students: Poland, Germany, Greece, Holland, China, etc. Tues. 2-25-47

Tolerance—I think it goes further than toleration of one another. It exemplifies the true American and, we hope, the world conception of living and learning together.

3-25-47 BERNICE SEHAM.

New York, March 18, 1947.

another.' Otherwise there will be no peace in the world; nothing, indeed, but tensions and in the end chaos and destruction.

The great point of the week has been that the United States is vested with a responsibility that belongs to no other nation. Freedom is its very reason for existence. Tolerance is its foundation stone. An overweening pride of race or religion is abhorrent to all for which it stands. The American destiny, which many had thought to be material, is really spiritual.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK SET

42 The Times New York, N.Y.

National Drive on Bigotry Due to Open on Sunday

Brotherhood Week observances will begin Sunday throughout the country, it was announced yesterday by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsors of the annual event. Sat. 2-15-47

Leaders of the movement, who include President Truman as honorary chairman and John G. Winant, former Ambassador to Great Britain, as general chairman, will call on Americans to enroll in a campaign against bigotry, prejudice and hatred.

A spokesman for the National Conference said specific steps to achieve this program would include the mobilization of public opinion against all prejudices that divide one American against another, and the building of a positive program of civic cooperation among all groups.

At the same time the conference will begin a drive for $2,000,000 for its fight against intolerance. Schools, colleges, women's clubs, religious groups and farm, labor and civic organizations will participate in Brotherhood Week activities. 2-15-47

A Reminder of Destiny In Brotherhood Week

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. 42

BROTHERHOOD is something more than an abstraction, as Louisville citizens have heard in more than one expression in observance of Brotherhood Week. The consideration of common and fundamental rights for all becomes a condition actually for our survival. Sat. 2-22-47

JOHN G. WINANT, former ambassador to Great Britain, developed the idea in a talk Thursday evening, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. JOHN CRONIN, dean of the Kent School of Social Work, and co-chairman of the local chapter of the Conference, used the very words in talking to the Kiwanis Club.

The two reminders were the highlights of the week's observance. Mr. WINANT, out of the wealth of his experience in international relations, drew the lesson that America must live its creed and its responsibility, one man to another, one nation to

$2,000,000 SOUGHT FOR ANTI-BIAS TASK

(42)

Brotherhood Week, Designed to Promote Better Group Relations, Opens Today

The Sun. New York, N.Y. Sun. 2-16-47

Observance of American Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, will begin today. The slogan this year is "Brotherhood—Pattern for Peace."

Dr. Everett Ross Clinchy, president of the conference, said that his organization sought to raise more than $2,000,000 during the year to be used for research and education on group relations.

Press, radio, motion picture, labor and management leaders, as well as veteran, educational and religious groups, have organized special programs for the week.

"It is our aim," said former Ambassador John G. Winant, chairman of the fourteenth annual drive for better relations among religious groups, "to enlist a million citizens consciously to practice brotherhood in all relations which they have with other citizens; to establish brotherhood in America as the accepted role of human relations."

Mr. Winant left La Guardia Field yesterday in a plane for Dallas, Tex., beginning a twelve-State tour in connection with Brotherhood Week.

Truman Commends Objective

President Truman, asking the American people to observe Brotherhood Week, said: "Democracy rests on brotherhood. Justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews throughout the nation are cornerstones of democracy, even as they are the requirements of brotherhood."

David O. Selznick, co-chairman with Spyros P. Skouras of the motion-picture committee for the drive, produced a special brotherhood short that will be shown in 9,000 movie houses. In radio, special programs, forums, interviews and short announcements will call the American people to brotherhood. The Times

Walter Winchell in his program tonight will receive a special brotherhood award for his campaign against intolerance. The W. K. Kellogg Company, the producer of the Superman dramatic program, and the Mutual network will receive a citation for the radio network series selected as the one that did the most for group relations last year.

The Columbia Broadcasting System was cited for the program, "The Biggest Crime," on the "Assignment Home" series. Radio station WNEW was cited for a series of spot announcements, "Keep Faith With America." WSB of Atlanta, KNOX of St. Louis and the Union Electric Company also received radio awards.

Edward Noble is chairman of Brotherhood Week's radio group; Wilbur Forrest of the newspaper section, and John Farrar, of the magazine section.

Year-Round Campaign Planned

2-16-47

With the $2,000,000 sought in the campaign, the conference plans to continue educational work that includes grants to universities and colleges for the study of group prejudice and methods of combatting it, the building of cooperation among religious groups and the functioning of a year-round campaign of public information. N.Y.

Tomorrow Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, will speak at the American Brotherhood Week dinner in Minneapolis.

National groups participating in Brotherhood Week include the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion, the American Veterans Committee, the American Medical Association, the National Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of America, the National Association of Manufacturers and many Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups.

Meaning of "Brotherhood" In Postwar United States

The Times-Union

More than ever before, the United States is being called upon today to understand and appreciate the significance of American Brotherhood Week, which begins today and continues through February 23 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews with the theme, "Brotherhood—Pattern for Peace."

Upon America, it seems, is devolving the responsibility for preserving what hope there is for maintaining world peace. Nations are looking to the United States for leadership in the United Nations, and without a certain benign munificence on the part of this country, post-war recovery of the world, a prerequisite to overcoming the disaffections that might threaten peace, will be impossible. Jacksonville, Fla.

Internationalism, a course which is being followed in the postwar era by the American Government, is in its essence a brotherhood viewpoint. It requires a pushing aside of all the prejudices about races and creeds and taking unto oneself all men as beings having a soul. It is the antithesis of the hate dogma upon which Hitler built his regime and which he sought to enforce upon the world. The Nazi principle, contrary to everything in the American tradition, drew this country's opposition, and now it has become this Nation's responsibility to preserve that ideal which she fought to maintain in World War II.

The United States must fight the oppression of minority groups at home as well as abroad. America must stand up for the dignity of the human soul in the practice of religion and government. Indeed, it was upon that very ideal that America was founded. And never did that ideal become more real and meaningful than it did to the men who fought under this country's flag in World War II. Though their vision of the ideal was often obscured at home by inevitable petty prejudice, somehow they seemed to grasp the meaning of what "Bobbie" Burns said, when they were side by side in a fox hole: Sun. 2-16-47

"A man's a man for all of that."

Without keeping that ideal before them at home, Americans can never hope to discharge their responsibility of leadership in this post-war world. It is well enough for the people of this country to be smug about their privileges of freedom of worship and the like in America. But ever and anon, a spectre like Atlanta's hatred organization, the Columbians Inc., arises to haunt them and make people wonder if it isn't dangerous to declare: "It Can't Happen Here." It is to guard against the lip-service of principles that American Brotherhood Week is observed. 2-16-47

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

(42) Brotherhood Week. Thurs. 2-6-47

A FEW years ago the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America urged the churches to designate Sunday before Lincoln's birthday as Race Relations Sunday. Almost every Protestant Church in America observes this day in an effort to create more wholesome attiudes between the races. The Christian Index

The year of 1946 proved to be a great spiritual arousal of the church to direct action in bringing about a real spirit of Christian brotherhood and democracy in America. The movement and other civic organizations relaxed the interest they manifested in respecting the rights of minority groups during the war. The stress of democracy seemed to die away with the silencing of the guns of war. Jackson, Tenn.

When all others began to lose interest, the church arose as a mighty force and is striking at the roots of injustice and in proclaiming righteousness, fairness and justice to all. During the war the church was severely criticized not only for its silence but also for its own practicing of segregation, discrimination and endorsing exploitation of minority groups.

But now it is a different picture. During 1946 church groups North and South declared that segregation must go! It must go not only from the church memberships it must go from America. There is no doubt about the sincerity of the church in this determined move to establish real brotherhood and Christianity in America. It is encouraging to note that the churches in the South are sharing in leading the movement. It is a growing movement. We may feel assured that once the church is aroused and become indignant over injustices, it never stops nor lets up until victory is won. Thurs. 2-6-47

The Negro churches must prepare themselves to become more active, more effective, in this movement of Christian brotherhood. We should not become impatient nor over anxious. We need to study the race relations problems not only from our point of view but also from that of the other races.

A MINORITY CONFERENCE IN LOS ANGELES recently launched an organization which shall promote greater amity among all minority groups, with residents of "Bronzeville" and "Little Tokyo" leading the way to real brotherhood. Nisei citizens of the area near First and San Pedro sts., cannot forget the kindness shown them by Negro citizens after the war when evacuees returned to their native city from inland camps. The Negroes who had moved into the district welcomed the returning Japanese warmly and presented them with huge Easter bouquets. For this reason, when a crime wave followed the loss of wartime boom salaries, the two minorities joined, under the auspices of the Council for Civic Unity, to stamp out crime and work together as neighbors and friends for the general welfare of the district. Shown as they discuss problems common to all American minorities are (left to right): Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of Pilgrim House; G. Raymond Booth, chairman, Council for Civic Unity, and Eiji Tanabe, representing the Japanese American Citizens' League.

Select Los Angeles club votes to admit Negroes

Sat 11-1-47

One of Southern California's most select groups, the University Dinner club, has adopted a resolution against the practice of racial discrimination in the admission of members, and has elected Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Covington to membership. Two other Negroes, the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, were already members.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 59 to 26. Commenting on the split vote, a spokesman for the club said, "The majority was decisive and we sincerely hope all members will abide by the action in good spirit." The spokesman also commented on the "uniform dignity and restraint displayed in the discussion" of the resolution.

R. Benajah Potter, chairman of the board of managers of Pilgrim House, is president of the club. Others active in the group include the following members of the Church of Christian Fellowship, only interracial Protestant church in Los Angeles: Miss Elizabeth Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome W. MacNair.

Covington is executive secretary of the local Urban League. Mrs. Covington is a Los Angeles school teacher. The Rev. Kingsley is director of Pilgrim House and one of the pastors of the Church of Christian Fellowship.

Los Angeles Groups Join Hands To Make Brotherhood A Reality

Chicago Defender 43d Calif. Defender Chicago, Dec.

LOS ANGELES—The Brotherhood of Man moved closer to reality here recently as two minorities put their heads together to promote greater amity between citizens of "Little Tokyo" and "Bronzeville."

Leaders of the Negro and Japanese populations of the First and Pedro street area met to discuss "common ground" of the minorities of the community. Sat. 3-15-47

With the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, formerly Chicago pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church, now head of Pilgrim House here as spokesman for the Negro population and Kenji Ito, attorney, spokesman for the Japanese, the group launched an organization which will represent all minority groups—the Chinese, Mexicans, Negroes, Japanese, Filipinos and whites.

G. Raymond Booth, executive director of the Council for Civic Unity, reported the background facts which culminated in the unusual gathering.

Evacuated in 1942

On Good Friday, 1942, "Little Tokyo" became a thing of the past as its residents were evacuated to inland camps. The Negroes, hard-pressed for homes, moved into the district. But three years later, as the Nisei came back on an Easter Sunday, the Negroes met them with bouquets, rejoicing at their return, extending a warm welcome.

This fact the Japanese-Americans have not forgott... They did not resent the Negroes having taken Instead, the settled down content- their homes and places of business. edly with their new neighbors.

But when the wartime's boom wages dropped, with Negroes and other non-whites being as always the first to be laid off, crime spread in the district and a certain amount of distrust began to develop.

The Japanese Businessmen's Association hired two former Nisei GIs to patrol the district after dark. Rumors spread among the Negro citizens that "Little Tokyo" was going to evict them on a wholesale scale.

Booth and his Committee for Civic Unity stepped in to quell the rumors and quiet the situation. The meeting of Negro and Japanese leaders resulted. Attorney Kenji Ito pointedly exploded the rumors. Himself an evacuee of Seattle, he said "Japanese don't believe in evacuation." Then with a bow he acknowledged the presence of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, among those who extended to the evacuated Japanese a warm welcome back to this city. Sat. 3-15-47

He explained that the Nisei private patrolmen were appointed because the city could not provide sufficient police protection for the area, and that the two GIs hoped to qualify as regular members of the police force.

Kingsley, pointing out that it was the Negro press which most vehemently supported the Japanese when they were at the point of evacuation, urged that a few Negro criminals not be allowed to become symbols of a whole race.

Asst. Chief of Police Joseph Reed brought even a greater note of friendliness in the gathering when he explained that most of the criminals caught in the district had been found to be "outsiders," that convictions had been prompted, and that the city could and would give the area ample police protection.

Pre-fabricated Notions

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Six young women from California have arrived in New York city on a three-months tour of the United States to study interracial and intercultural problems, but the itinerary published in a dispatch will carry them no nearer the South than Cincinnati. 42d

Two weeks are to be spent in New York, where they will visit schools in the Bronx and two colleges to discuss points of view with the audiences. By what stretch of the imagination can these young women conclude that they can hear all points of view in the Bronx? Thurs 2-27-47

The South probably will not mourn the passing of these young women on the other side, but it well might deplore the quality of the pre-fabricated notions likely to be handed them for transportation to the west coast. Being properly molded young liberals (Mrs. Roosevelt will give them luncheon one day), it is not to be questioned that they will be moved to measure things with a yardstick. Who will hold the yardstick, girls?

OPINION

Sinatra Punches Prejudice

When Frank Sinatra slugged a Hearst columnist for referring to him as a dago dash - dash - dash - dash, he must have warmed the hearts of millions of Americans whose souls are not warped by race bias. The chances are that it was the *dago* he minded, rather than the dashes; he is used to dashes from dashes.

This is not the first time that the young singer has shown vigorous muscular disapproval of racist vulgarity. On many a previous occasion he has slapped down loud-mouths for making offensive remarks against Italians or Jews, and his movie short, *The House I Live In*, is an eloquent appeal against race prejudice and hate. It is not surprising, therefore, that he is hated in certain quarters. A few days ago a columnist in the Scripps-Howard *World - Telegram* wrote that Sinatra is "a menace to the mental and moral welfare of several million adolescents."

Suffered the Slights
To Minority Groups

Sinatra is of Catholic Italian descent, which means that in his youth he suffered those slights and insults to which members of minority groups are subject in this great democracy of ours. As a grown and fabulously famous man, he has not forgotten those hurts, and he is obviously quick to resent these outbursts of racism, with fists if need be. In appreciation of his good fight, the Council Against Intolerance in America is presenting him with an award, and I cannot think of anyone who deserves it more than Sinatra.

Millions of Americans, especially those who belong to the discriminated minorities — Italians, Jews, Negroes, Slavs —, will be asking themselves whether the Sinatra way is the best method of fighting prejudice. There are bound to be many, with scarred memories of slights and humiliations suffered because of their race or religion, who will agree in their bitterness that it is the only way. These will be in the good old American pioneer tradition, as glorified in cowboy films and adventure yarns, which teaches that it is heroic to knock down the fellow who insults you or your mother. But, with all due admiration for Sinatra's courage and respect for his hatred of racism, I wonder whether a bloody nose is really the answer to a black heart.

Psychological Reaction
On the Other Side

Under certain conditions, of course, it is. Knocking down somebody for a gross insult may serve a salutary lesson in that it may teach him that he cannot be offensive with impunity. Fear of quick retaliation may curb many a vicious impulse. Even more important may be the psychological reaction on the other side. Some members of minority groups think that if they learn to answer a verbal offense with a physical blow, they develop an increasing self-reliance that comes from the exercise of physical strength.

But when all this is said, we are still left with the basic problem of prejudice and discrimination which has such wide ramifications that it cannot be solved with the fist. Millions of Americans find themselves handicapped, virtually citizens of the second-class, when it comes to employment, schools, or residence. Discrimination, practiced subtly and usually with surface politeness, is not eliminated by protest or with violence. Feelings of bias and hate are too deeply rooted and irrationally motivated to be solved by the simple exercise of the muscle.

The whole matter of discrimination and race hate, which victimizes no less and probably more than one-fourth of our Nation, is one that the United States will have to solve in this century or it will not survive as a major power. In no other great Western country do we see the terrible phenomenon of citizen hating citizen because of his or her color, faith, or origin; probably no other important nation harbors so many psychologically damaged and mutually hating people as we do. In many ways we are sitting on a volcano.

What we need is really effective FEPCs, nationwide community efforts in eradication of prejudice and discrimination; and education in democratic behavior. We must put up a tremendous fight for vigorous protection of the Constitutional freedoms and vigorous enforcement of the laws to punish offenses, verbal or active, that are perpetrated against any American regardless of his skin, parenthood, or notions of God. It is only when we have cleansed our own hearts of hate and bias that we will have the vigor and moral right to preach democracy to the world. In the meantime, we have Frank Sinatra, for which: Amen. — SAUL K. P...

Possible Protests Aid to Minorities
CALIFORNIANS MAP

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEREY, Calif., Feb. 16 — An expanded program for dealing with potentially explosive minorities problems of this State at the "grass roots" level was projected here today by the Civic Unity Council at the close of a two-day conference.

Enlarge Program to Avert

6 CALIFORNIA GIRLS HERE TO STUDY BIAS

Students of Various Faiths and Races Here in Course of Nation-Wide Tour

Six girls from the University of California, Los Angeles, on a three-month tour of the United States to study interracial and intercultural problems, arrived in New York yesterday. They were accompanied by Dr. G. Byron Done of the university's sociology department, and a chaperone, Miss Edith Peckham.

Dr. Done explained that the girls, two of them graduates and four undergraduates, had undertaken the study independently. The trip is being financed by churches and synagogues in California and by contributions from individuals interested in racial, cultural and religious problems.

During their two weeks in this city, the girls will appear at colleges and senior high schools, give their points of view on various problems, and discuss the conflicts with the audiences. A tentative schedule has been arranged for them to visit New York and Columbia Universities and several Bronx high schools.

The group includes Jeanne Farrell, 21 years old, representing the Catholic region; Frances Toy, 19, the Chinese people; Maria Elena Ramirez, 20, the Mexicans; Marian Hargrave, 23, the Protestant religion; Ernie May Maxey, 23, the Negroes, and Marian Taylor, 20, the Jewish religion. Miss Hargrave and Miss Maxey were graduated recently, while the other girls, sociology and psychology majors, are taking off a semester from college work to make the tour.

Dr. Done said that after the tour was completed, a full report on the girls' findings would be made to the faculty and student body at the university. He said the girls had received luncheon invitations from Pearl Buck and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. While in New York they will stay at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel.

The group's itinerary includes Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City. Dr. Done said the trip was "purely to see what the cultural, racial and religious problems were in America."

at a meeting of the year-old California Council for Civic Unity held this week-end at Asilomar, near here.

Mon. 2-17-47

Within the last twelve months, it was reported, racial minority groups which had long been suspicious of one another and sometimes openly antagonistic, had joined forces in some areas and broken down hitherto impregnable barriers erected against minorities in educational and other fields.

Delegates to the sessions from forty-three community interracial and interfaith organizations throughout the State went ahead in the final session today, to demand action legislatively and otherwise on issues of housing(segregation, employment, police brutality and Japanese indemnification, naturalization and land ownership.

One speaker cautioned, however, that the solving of long-range problems in race relations would have to be an "evolutionary" process in California.

Ask FEPC Law Like New York's

Stating that passage of an "adequate" fair employment practices act was still "a major goal" of the council, the delegates gave their backing to a measure before the State Legislature "which embodies the complete provisions of the Ives-Quinn fair employment law of New York."

A proposal for a fair employment practices commission proposal was beaten by California voters at last November's election, after opponents had attacked the absence of such safeguards as appeal to the courts from orders of the commission. Some newspapers which assailed the California initiative measure announced they would have supported it had it been identical with the New York law.

Meanwhile, the Council delegates approved, as a step in the right direction, Gov. Earl Warren's bill now before the State Senate setting up a commission on "political and economic equality" to study and report on discrimination against minority groups. They asked, however, for amendments to correct "ambiguous phrases" and to increase the $30,000 appropriation which the bill provides for two years of work.

The Council urged amendment of California's alien land law so as to protect title to real property held in the names of citizen children or veterans or citizen wives of "aliens ineligible to citizenship." If alien Japanese parents now provide funds for their Nisei children to buy farms with, they are looked upon as law violators.

For Nationality Act Change

Congress was urged to amend the present Nationality Act to permit naturalization on an equal basis, without regard to race, color or ancestry of every lawfully resident alien, including Japa-

fully resident alien, including Japanese, Koreans, Indonesians, Siamese, Burmese and natives of Guam. It was asked also to establish a commission to adjudicate "accountable and measurable" losses created by wartime evacuation of some 93,000 Californians of Japanese ancestry, as well as to indemnify the evacuees by lump-sum payments "for the intangible losses suffered."

Restrictive racial covenants in residential areas were condemned and non-segregation was called for as a policy to govern all public housing projects.

The California Council, which believes itself to be the only one of its kind in the country, enjoys the support of many educators, social agencies, welfare organizations, church groups and labor unions. It was formed a year ago, after the successful experience of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in aiding restoration of rights of evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry, to knit together the groups seeking solutions for this State's minority problems. Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman of Berkeley, who directed the wartime Fair Play Committee, was reelected president of the council at the closing session.

These were among the factors cited to exemplify the complexity of the job ahead for California:

Los Angeles, frequently pictured as an overgrown village of retired Iowa farmers rejuvenated into go-getters by the salutary climate, has the largest metropolitan concentration of Spanish-speaking people in North America outside Mexico City. Industrialization brought it more Negroes than the whole West Coast had before the war.

The Times

San Francisco has the world's biggest Chinatown outside the Orient. Evacuated Nisei and their Japanese alien parents returned to their West Coast homes to find the "little Tokyos" jammed with Negroes. Added to these factors are a housing shortage of major proportions, lack of white-collar jobs for minority groups' members trained to fill them, segregation in some southern California districts of Mexican and Negro school pupils.

New York, N.Y.

The American Council on Race Relations, with Lawrence Hewes as regional director, has furnished the leadership in helping minority groups to organize in some communities. Mrs. Blossom Adams, a Negro leader of Belltown, Riverside County, told the conference that the Negroes and Mexicans shut out of white schools in West Riverside had forced acceptance of them by organizing and filing a court suit.

Mon. 2-17-47

The same combination of minority groups, she said, had prevented Riverside from establishing a city dump at Belltown, "for we felt like we weer enough of a dump al-

ready" and it went ahead to get all the Mexican Americans of the community registered to vote for the first time.

Col. Henry A. Finch, a retired Army officer and director of the council's Southern California executive committee, reported "a groundswell of better thinking in Southern California" and said Negro girls now were being employed behind the counters of five and ten-cent stores and some other stores. The "economic factor" was "against us" in the hotels, he said, adding that "they have more Caucasians than they can handle without taking minorities." Others reported anti-Semitism in evidence in such places as Glendale and North Hollywood.

Mrs. Gerta Isenberg of the Palo Alto Fair Play Committee reported that 150 youths of many races and nationalities had attended the first youth party given under its auspices. The 1,000-student David Starr Jordan Junior School in Palo Alto, one of California's select communities, has just elected to its highest office a Negro girl who succeeds a Chinese girl.

Former Representative George Outland urged the council to set "positive" goals rather than taking such "negative" action as that involved in preventing race riots. He recommended further that it avoid "defending grievous errors made by minority groups."

Instead of depending largely upon the American Council on Race Relations for its financial support, the council decided to seek a minimum budget of $15,000 to correlate the work of its member agencies during the next year.

Locals borrow Vermont plan; 35 kiddies, on vacation, bridge gap between races

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribuna

Sat. 6-21-47

An "adventure in friendly race relations", known as the Pilgrim House Vacation Project, will take 35 children of various ages and racial groups to homes in Los Angeles, Pomona, Whittier, and Claremont for a week's stay beginning Monday. The vacationers will include Caucasians, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans.

The idea, originating in rural Vermont three years ago, acquires wider significance in Los Angeles, its rectangular racial and cultural pattern — whites, Negroes, Mexicans, and Orientals — making it a natural for an experiment in race relations. The Pilgrim House project is unique in that it is the first to be carried out in an urban center and the first to include other than whites and Negroes.

Administered by an interracial committee of 13, the plan got under way when a questionnaire was sent people who might be interested to ascertain attitudes with respect to the project. To the committee's surprise and gratification, responses not only indicated hearty agreement but contained "orders" specifying the type of child desired.

Sat. 6-21-47

A Japanese farmer with an athletic son of 17, an ardent admirer of Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson, wanted a Negro guest of the same age and interests. A Negro mother and a Jewish mother, becoming acquainted at an interracial meeting and discovering they had daughters of the same age and with a mutual fondness for horseback riding, made an exchange right there. The most unusual request, perhaps, was that of a young Caucasian widow with a child of two, for a Negro mother having a child of the same age.

As the plan progressed, it took on unexpected features. It was found that it will continue throughout the summer, and that before Fall more than 50 children will have benefitted. Interested people, unable to take children in their homes, will chaperon groups to parks. From Glendale came a request for a group of children to be picnicked in a park there.

Twenty-five people have signed up as hostesses. Before being accepted, the children underwent a thorough physical examination at the hands of Dr. Ruth Temple, a member of the committee. All hostesses have been asked to take pictures of their homes and guests, which will be a part of the permanent record of the undertaking. In addition to this, a sociological study of the experiment will be made at the University of Southern California under the direction

The following people are all members of the committee: the Rev. Harold Kingsley, Mrs. Harold Kingsley, Mrs. Jerome McNair, Mrs. Archer Nixon, Mrs. Mac Dr. Emory Bogardus, Smith, Dr. Ruth Temple, Dr. A. H. Weltkamp, Mrs. Adelaide Plumb, Dr. Vada Somerville, Ben Potter, the Rev. Chester Baley, Glen Rowley, and Roy Tanaka.

Six college girls of varying racial, religious backgrounds start U. S. tour

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune Sat. 2-15-47

On Monday, six girls, a Catholic, a Protestant, a Jew, a Negro, a Mexican, and a Chinese, boarded a train together at Union station. For three months they will live and work as closely together as six people can, united in the aim which has sent them on a speaking tour of the nation. They will have something to say, and will say it well; but the outstanding fact which must strike their audience is that these six girls of widely varying backgrounds compound a harmonious group. They have solved one of the greatest problems of American society for themselves. They personify an American ideal.

The girls comprise "The Panel of Americans." They will speak, principally before high school audiences, in Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City. They are sponsored by the University Religious Conference, a Los Angeles inter-faith organization with headquarters adjacent to the University of California at Los Angeles and to Los Angeles City College, in the interest of religious and racial harmony.

Sat. 2-15-47

About 10 years ago, the University Religious Conference began experimenting with trialogues composed of University men students representing the three major faiths, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. These men, who "agreed to disagree agreeably," were successful in speaking before community groups in Southern California in behalf of religious harmony. When the war caused a dearth of young men for the program, a "United Nations Team" composed of girls was first formed. With emphasis on harmony in the war effort in everyone's mind, "The Panel of Americans" had tremendous success in appearances before high school groups, Rotary Clubs, and women's organizations, success climaxed by a series of appearances before military audiences throughout California as part of the Army Orientation Program.

Over a two-year period, from 1944 to 1946, "The Panel of Americans" made 115 appearances before civilian audiences totaling 320,000 people and 145 appearances before military audiences totaling 250,000.

Each of the girls presents the case for her own segment of America, outlining the traits that differentiate her from the other girls on the panel and also the fundamental similarities which have made good friends and good Americans of all six. The girls also invite specific questions from their listeners.

Sat. 2-15-47

"The Panel of Americans," is guided by Dr. G. Byron Done, director of student work for the Mormon church in Southern California. Jeanne Farrell, Catholic; Marian Hargrave, Protestant; Marian Taylor, Jew; Ernie May Maxie, Negro; Maria Elena Ramirez, Mexican; and Frances Toy, Chinese, compose it.

All of the girls have had special training in panel work. All have a common educational background. Miss Hargrave and Miss Maxie are both graduates of the University of California at Los Angeles, where Misses Farrell, Taylor Elena Ramirez, and Toy are still studying. Miss Hargrave and Miss Maxie travelled with the original panel which toured California's military camps.

Multi Prejudices Deplored by Team of Interracial Students of USC

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-22-47

PHILADELPHIA

Six young Americans of diverse racial and religious backgrounds, guests of the Intercultural Committee of the United Nations Council, here, Saturday, emphasized the hideousness of prejudice at a luncheon at Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The visitors, all from the University of South California at Los Angeles, Calif., made this city their second stop in a race relations betterment tour, which will take them to 11 cities in widely separated areas.

42d Calif.

The group, which has taken the name Panel of Americans, consists of:

Jeanne Farrell, 21, white, a Roman Catholic, and a junior at UCLA; Marian Taylor, 23, Jewish, and a sophomore; Marion Hargrave, 23, a Protestant, white, 1944 graduate; Ernie May Maxie, 23, who graduated Feb., 1946; Maria Elena Ramirez, 20, Mexican-American, a freshman; and Frances Toy, 19, Chinese-American, also a student at UCLA.

Second Stop

They will later visit New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City. The one stop they made before arriving here was in Cincinnati.

Appearing at a luncheon sponsored by the UN Council, the six said they have no basic disagreements, "only basic agreements."

Miss Maxey, who majored in sociology, said she spoke "not only for the colored Americans, but for the three-quarters of the earth's population which is not white.

Sat. 2-22-47

Wants Adequate Pay

She declared what she expected as an American was a job with a salary adequate enough to enable her to live decently.

"Substandard living among colored people," she said, "is not the result of laziness on their part, but of small pay checks."

She described the fact that, "despite the progress we have made in 80 years, nothing is more talked about in America than the colored race problems."

Miss Toy, one of 12 children in her family, and a psychology major, said her parents came to this country from Mexico after the revolution in 1910. Her group, with other newcomers, has always been given the hard dirty work because they must work and can not find time to get an education.

Only 3 Racial Types

Miss Taylor, majoring in art, said it is "not easy being a Jew, even in America, because of the lack of understanding." She pointed out that Jewish people may be Mongoloid, Negroid or Caucasian, since there are only three racial types. Judaism, she explained, is simply a religious faith.

Miss Farrell, 21, of Irish ancestry, declared that "we can all become better Americans by becoming better Catholics."

The one of the panel traveling as "an average Amercan with no minority problems" was Marion Hargrave, 23, a graduate of UCLA and a Protestant, of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry.

She contended that it is a serious fault to isolate minorities, because then "they become the breeding place of friction, moral deterioration and disease."

She has been staff associate for two years with the University Religious Conference, which is sponsoring the three-month tour.

The group will do a round of visiting in the city schools, and

PANEL OF AMERICANS.—This group of coeds from the University of California at Los Angeles personifies an American ideal. Representing various races and religious creeds, they appeared before Kansas City audiences this week advocating the abolition of racial and religious intolerance. The girls are on a three-month tour of 12 American cities, and left here last Friday, April 25, for Denver. Seated, left to right, are: Ernie May Maxey, Negro and Marian Taylor, Jew; Standing, left to right, are: Maria Elena Ramirez, Mexican; Marian Hargrave, Protestant; Frances Toy, Chinese; and Jeanne Farrell, Catholic.—Howell Photo.

The Call

5-5-47

42d Calif.

Present at the luncheon were Mrs. Elise Thompson Bailen, executive director of the council, and Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, co-chairman of the council.

Present at the luncheon were 300 foreign consuls, students from 11 colleges and 23 secondary schools, members of the Intercultural Committee and the board of directors of the United Nations Council.

Mrs. Dorothy B. Crawford of the Board of Education; Carlos Berguido, president of the Consular Association of Philadelphia and a vice-president of the council; Mrs. Dorothy Nepper, Bryn Mawr College; Dr. C. Leslie Cushman, an assistant superintendent of the Board of Education; Mrs. James Chadwick-Collins, head of the Student Advisory Committee of the council; Elmer Thompson, director of International House, Council.

Sat. 2-22-47

Speaking at the Bellevue luncheon were:

Dean Dorothy Nepper, Bryn Mawr College; Dr. C. Leslie Cushman, an assistant superintendent of neighboring schools and colleges.

It will end its visit Saturday with a sight-seeing tour of the city, starting at Independence Hall, and an evening concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Connecticut

Connecticut Interracial Survey Shows Gains In Race Relations

Chicago Defender, Sat.-1-25-47 Chicago Illinois

HARTFORD, Conn. — (ANP) — After three years' operation, the Connecticut Interracial Commission has examined its record and found it good.

According to the Interracial Survey, official organ of the commission, "The work of the commission has affected the attitudes of both employers and employes on the employment of minority groups in highly skilled jobs, regardless of race, religion, or national origin." The gains, however, have not been uniform over the state, but the general trend shows an increase in opportunities for Negroes in positions of skill and responsibility.

The commission traces the success of its program to "general improvement in the educational level of Negroes as well as to special efforts of the commission to secure equal employment opportunities and the cooperation of leading employers in these efforts."

Chicago Defender

Sets Example

As an example for other employers to follow, the state of Connecticut itself is setting the pace by employing more Negroes in positions requiring higher skills than any other agency, and a Negro has been appointed to supervise the training of all social workers in the state public welfare department, the survey points out.

In 1943, there was no Negro sales clerk in any major department store, but through the activity of the commission, 39 are now employed in this capacity. Negro stenographers have increased from 16 in 1943 to 71 three years later, and are no longer confined to working in exclusively Negro establishments. Three years ago, the only school of nursing that would accept Negroes was at Yale University, but at the close of 1946, only five out of 19 still refused to admit Negroes.

Sat. 1-25-47

Gain In Industry

In the manufacturing field, the survey reveals, "Firms have reported Negroes serving as engineers, metallurgists, chemists, supervisors over whites and Negroes, machinists, instructors, office clerks, and machine operators."

During its existence, the commission has held or promoted over 3,000 conferences with employers, civic leaders, union officials, and teachers, distributed approximately 1,000,000 pieces of inter-group literature, participated in 212 programs of other groups, and received 165 complaints, of which 104 were adjusted satisfactorily, the report states.

Sat. 1-25-47

Commission Grows

The size of the commission has grown from one to seven members, with two consultants. "This increase has been made necessary," the survey continues, "by the requests that have come to the commission for use of its new department of visual aids, the service of the educational consultants, the making of community surveys, the settling of complaints, and the efforts to increase employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, religion or national origin."

Chicago Illinois

According to those officials who made reports on their experience with Negro workers, a policy of non-discrimination, careful selection, placement and training, result in satisfactory service.

SERVE ALL, CAFES TOLD

NORWALK, Conn. — Following refusal of six local restaurants to serve the Depaur Infantry Chorus here last week, newly elected socialist Mayor Irving Freese visited the owners and warned them that if they refused to serve colored customers again, he would revoke their licenses. Police Chief Dorney told them that they would be liable to criminal prosecution. Sat. 1-25-47

42d 1947 D. C.

BAN ON NEGROES EASED

George Washington University Ends Curbs in Leased Hall

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — The board of trustees of George Washington University decided today that there would be no racial restrictions by the university as to attendance in Lisner Auditorium when it is leased for public functions.

This action was the result of the premiere at the auditorium last fall of Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine," with Ingrid Bergman. Then, Negro holders of tickets were refused admission, and persons protesting the action picketed the hall throughout the two-week engagement.

However, the board's action does not mean that Washington will have a legitimate theatre where Negroes will be admitted, because the board also ruled out the commercial theatre as a possible lessee of the auditorium. This was not done directly, the board merely stating that, when not needed for university purposes, the hall would be available for lease by outside organizations for meetings or functions of "general educational nature."

for rental of the auditorium by private groups.

In a carefully worded set of regulations governing public use of the auditorium, the board of trustees ruled out any possibilities of public stage performances at the auditorium.

The board said it would be leased to outside organizations only for meetings or functions "of a general educational nature."

Policy Stated

The statement of policy said:

"University classes and affairs are, and will continue to be, the principal users of the auditorium.

"When not so used or needed and, in the discretion of the management, the auditorium may be opened for lease to outside organizations for meetings or functions of a general educational nature.

"When opened for lease for such purposes, the university will impose no restrictions on attendance at the auditorium."

Meaning Not Clear

Robert V. Fleming, chairman of the board, emphasized that the ruling was in line with "the thought of the donor that the auditorium was primarily for use of the school."

Whether the ruling's final effect would be to permit colored persons to attend all public affairs at Lisner is still not clear.

Fleming said his feeling was that no lessee of the hall could restrict an audience under the ruling, but added that special circumstances might determine otherwise in certain cases.

President Cloyd H. Marvin, an ex-officio member of the board, said that "as far as the board is concerned, there shall be no discrimination at affairs for which the auditorium is leased, but there is nothing to keep a lessee from restricting his audience."

Capital University Ends Theater Jim Crow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Spurred by the decision of George Washington University trustees to lift the color ban at Lisner Auditorium, local citizens today looked toward similar victories in other theatres here.

The university's reversal of policy was greeted as "a step forward" by leaders of the American Veterans Committee's student chapter and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Both groups began a vigorous campaign against the jim crow ruling on the opening day of the auditorium (Oct. 9), when it featured Ingrid Bergman in "Joan of Lorraine." Miss Bergman and Maxwell Anderson, author of the play, joined the protest. Subsequently members of the Dramatists Guild and many leading actors declared they would boycott Washington until discrimination was eliminated.

In announcing the policy change the university said the color ban would be dropped for all college functions but that admission policy would be up to the individual lesses, who rent the auditorium for private-sponsored affairs.

The National Theater, which features legitimate plays, still forbids Negroes in its audiences but permits them on the stage as performers.

Constitutional Hall, which features concerts, permits Negroes in the audience but not on the stage.

Lisner Auditorium did not permit Negroes either on stage or in the audience until reversing its ruling this week.

University Opens Auditorium Doors

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — George Washington University last Thursday lifted its ban against colored people attending public performances at Lisner auditorium, but continued its discriminatory policy by banning commercial stage shows and left the way open

Lisner Auditorium Drops Race Policy

WASHINGTON — The dramatic fight against discriminating Lisner Auditorium, fearlessly waged by The Pittsburgh Courier and the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capital has been won!

Capitulating to the demands of the militant committee and "America's Best Weekly," the Board of Trustees of George Washington University made the significant statement Friday that "there would be no restrictions on attendance at the auditorium in the future."

Almost simultaneously, in Baltimore, another victory in the campaign for racial tolerance and justice was won when the Maryland Theatre, now featuring "A Flag Is Born," changed its biased policy and opened its doors to all theatregoers regardless of race, creed or color.

NATIONAL CHALLENGED

Back in Washington, Marcus Heiman, lessee of the National Theatre, another storm center of prejudice, was immediately challenged by the CRD to follow the example set by George Washington University, and to establish an identical policy.

The university has decided that there will be no discrimination when its auditorium is let for non-commercial purposes, although they would have no control over the policy of lessees.

This reversal of the university's previous policy was promptly hailed by Leon A. Ransom, chairman of the CRD, as "partial victory in the right direction. While expressing regret that the university has decided against commercial lessees, he was "gratified that it has admitted the fallacy in its previous position and has reversed itself."

ADMITTED TO ALL SEATS

In Baltimore's Maryland Theatre the decision to admit Negroes to any seats is presumed to be a policy to be in force only for the duration of the present play, "A Flag Is Born." Formerly Negro patrons were relegated to the top balcony.

A campaign spearheaded by the Citizens' Committee for Justice, the Baltimore Chapter of the NAACP, and the American League for a Free Palestine, brought about the change in policy, which overrode fears and ominous predictions of race violence.

The move by the management of the Maryland Theatre, however, set a Democratic precedent which many liberal thinkers feel might well and effectively be emulated by motion picture and legitimate theatres and auditoriums in neighboring Washington, Capital of the Nation.

HITS SEGREGATION

Prof. Fowler Harper, vice chairman of the American League for a Free Palestine, and one of the key figures in the campaign to break down race discrimination at the Baltimore playhouse, said: "A story about the Hebrew's struggle for freedom could not well condone a community's segregation of its Negro population."

When the Hecht play was first booked for the Maryland Theatre, the management instructed its box office to sell only top balcony seats to Negro patrons. Professor Harper and others of the American League immediately went to the theatre management, along with representatives of other groups interested in a policy change, and, as a result of several conferences, the policy was altered, at least for the duration of the "Flag" run.

Professor Harper, who is white, attended the show with two colored guests, Mrs. Doris Roundtree and Miss M. V. Johnson.

No race riots occurred on the first night on which a non-discriminatory policy was pursued. The performance was viewd without incident. There was no falling off in the sale of seats and the advancce seat sale took an upward leap immediately.

AUTHOR PLEASED

The liberal attitude assumed by the Maryland Theatre management drew immediate response from Ben Hecht, author of the production.

group, Mrs. Jean C Miller, manager of the cafeteria, asked Miss Ethel Philpott and Jeffre Stewart both colored and both of Chicago to leave the building and not return After protesting such action from a church installation and pointing out that many of the members of the group were members of the Methodist Church, the entire group left. Mr. Houser then wrote a letter

executive secretary of the Central Branch.

APPROACH BUILDING

Members of the workshop first approached the Methodist building July 7. They were led by the Rev George M. Houser of the Fellowship Reconciliation of New York

Methodist Building Lets Down Its Bars

Daily World

Dinners Served Without Incident Following Flurry

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —The "passive resistance" campaign against race segregation and discrimination which was waged here during July by an interracial workshop began to show effective results last Friday when the Methodist Building, a monument to the na-

tion's Methodist Churches, located just off the Capitol grounds, announced that it has ended its ban against admitting colored patrons to its cafeteria.

Still at a standstill, however, was the workshop's fight to end discrimination against colored patrons in the coffee shop of the Central Y. C. A. here.

sitdown being conducted at the Y ass. on July 30 by the workshop, a five-man committee met with a committee from the workshop and told said in a statement that the request to open the coffee shop to all races will be presented to the Metropolitan Board of Directors in October at its next regular meeting. The statement added that "no action will be taken before that time if possible." The statement

f protest to Bishop Wilbur E Hamaker, of Denver, Colorado, who is hairman of the board of Temperance and Public Morals of the Methodist Church. The Board has irect responsibility for the operation of the Methodist Building hich is used as an office building or Methodist organizations here.

Last Thursday, after calling a ruce in the YMCA sitdown, the roup reappeared at the Methodist uilding armed with leaflets exlaining and protesting the discrim nation againt colored people.

In the presence of plain clothesmen, uniformed policemen who had been notified in advance by the workshop group that it would stage a passive resistance sitdown if the bias were continued, four colored youths, Miss Philpott, Leroy Fennell and Edgar Bell of Washington, and William Worthy, Jr., of New York City, filed into the cafeteria and were served without incident.

The manager, J. E. Joyner, told the group that there would be no further discrimination against colored people in the building.

IRA WALSH, a genial executive of radio station WWDC in Washington, and a former athlete has a real liking for kids. He talked his station into letting him form a Scholastic Sports Association whereinunder high school kids reported their own school sports over the radio. Since the Washington schools are separated into "white" and "colored" he invited both white and colored boys.

The kids got along together so well and the idea took fire to an extent that he then talked the Editor of the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) into letting the SSA kids edit two pages of sports every Saturday. It took some talking to do it and it was allowed only after everybody agreed not to emphasize the interracial feature. 42 D.C. Chicago Defender

A year has passed since the experiment was initiated in the paper. The colored and white lads worked hard and together at their editing. Gradually old taboos broke down and now the SSA editors announce when and where they please that the organization is interracial. One white mother had threatened to make her son withdraw if it was a "mixed venture," but she must have become reconciled because now nobody objects. Sat. 8-9-47

Ira Walsh is happy, the News sells more papers, the boys are learning sports journalism (one has already got a sports reporting job), and the kids are looking forward to the time when white and colored school boys can compete in sports in the nation's capital. Sat. 8-9-47

White Cabbie Suspended for Refusing Mixed Fare

42 D.C. Afro-American Baltimore Md

Industrial Union Council Praises PUC for Upholding Rule Against Discrimination

WASHINGTON

Washington Industrial Council, has expressed its tion that the District has regulations against dis tion by cab drivers.

Council hailed the decision d by the Public Utilities ion in suspending a white er for refusing to transport colored and White pasengers together recently. 11-8-47

Mrs. Velma Hopkins, executive board member of Local 22, Food and Tobacco Workers, CIO and Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, Washington representative of the FTA, hailed a cab in front of the Senate Office Building, June 6.

After getting in to the cab, the driver refused to take them to their destination and told them to get out as, he said, "It is against the law to take mixed groups."

Mrs. Sasuly filed formal charges against the driver and requested PUC to revoke his licenses as his action violated the regulations covering operations of taxi cabs here.

42d 1947
Miami. Fla. Herald
July 18, 1947

Florida

White Volunteers Aid Negro Needing Blood

A call for a rare type of blood needed for a negro woman awaiting surgery at Jackson Memorial hospital brought offers of donations from 20 persons Thursday.

Seven of the would-be donors, all of them white, had the required blood type—Group B; RH negative—and acceptable, Dr. John Elliott, director of the blood bank stated.

One man volunteer was turned down because he himself had undergone an operation only two weeks ago, Dr. Elliott reported.

The physician said that the seven pints available apparently would be sufficient to bolster th nergro woman, Annie May Branc for the operation.

Dr. Elliott disclosed the bank supply of the most common "O type also had been exhausted.

Segregation Ending In Miami, Tax Office Ends

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Florida Bureau)

MIAMI, Fla.—Dade County Tax Collector H. Ernest Overstreet last Tuesday promised members of the newly organized Negro Businessmen's Association of Miami that Negroes will not have to go to a "jim-crow" room in the court house after Nov. 1 to pay their taxes.

For years Negroes have been subjected to the humiliation of that form of discrimination, and some of them protested, but nothing was done about the matter.

It took the newly organized group, consisting of the colored section's leading businessmen, to protest to Mr. Overstreet in a resolution which was sent to him two weeks ago to end this racial insult.

Otis Mundy is president of the organization.

Mr. Overstreet received the first protest about three weeks ago. Upon the receipt of a second communication, Mr. Overstreet telephoned Mr. Mundy and indicated a desire to see a delegation of Negroes pertaining to the matter.

Mr. Mundy asked him to come to a meeting of the executive board of the organization to be held at the Dorsey Hotel.

Mr. Overstreet came and met that board and representatives of the press, pulpit and business, about twenty in number. He spoke, referring to the men as "boys," stating that additional arrangements were being made for more space for taxpayers, and that from Nov. 1, tax-paying segregation in the county court house will come to an end forever.

Hats Off!

To those Southerners who for the first time in history erased the color line last weekend from their football fields at the University of Virginia and at Charlotte, N. C.

Chet Pierce, playing tackle for Harvard against Virginia, was treated with respect and sportsmanship given any other player. The same was true at Charlotte, where Bill Williams starred in the Staten Island Stapletons' backfield against the Charlotte Clippers in a professional game. In both cases, the Southerners won . . . and won more than a ball game. To the officials, players and fans who helped break down segregation:

Hats Off!

CAMPERS SET GOAL AS SOCIAL JUSTICE

Times-New York, N.Y.

Interracial Conclave of Young People Seeks Ways to Push Democratic Ideals

Sat. 8-2-47

Young people of different races, colors and creeds, in an effort to unite the nation in the face of a world crisis, resolved yesterday at a session of the Encampment for Citizenship, at the Fieldston School, Riverdale, the Bronx, to carry back to their homes a program of national unity built on social justice. 8-2-47

The consensus of the 145 young people, seventy-six girls and sixty-nine boys, ranging in age from 17 to 23, was that they were not meeting to learn "tolerance," but a way to practice democratic ideals when they return to their homes. The group included two Japanese-Americans, eight American Indians, all except two from reservations; twenty-six Negroes, twelve persons of the Catholic and forty-two from the Jewish faith, and two visitors from foreign countries.

The encampment started June 30, and at each open meeting Algernon D. Black, director, stressed the fact that "this is not a place where we use our time talking about tolerance, since you came here with that." He asked for a willingness to work for social justice, something which he classed as beyond interracial and interfaith tolerance. Sat. 8-2-47

Led Carolina Movement

Allard Lowenstein, president of the project for the duration of the camp, is a senior student at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. Last year he successfully led a movement to open the North Carolina Student Legislature to students of Negro colleges. Mary Bruchholz, sophomore at Radcliffe College and a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., is project secretary.

Expressing concern over the plight of Indian people in her state, Miss Bruchholz took for her life's work, she said, doing something to bring full citizenship rights to the Indians which would include broadening their economic opportunities.

Altogether ninety-one of the campers came from urban centers, twenty-seven from small towns and as many from rural areas. Of the twenty-three who came from farms, sixteen were active in farmers' organizations and co-operatives. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the National Maritime Union, the Milwaukee, Wis., Urban League and the Bureau of Indian Affairs sent representatives.

Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

Speakers at the sessions included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, Rex Tugwell, Adolph A. Berle and Lawrence Rosinger of the Foreign Policy Association. The young people asked that next week's speakers talk on the atom bomb and discuss the physical features of modern chemical weapons.

Heinz Langerhans, sociologist and former worker in the German underground, denounced communism as a step backward in human relations. 8-2-47

Interest in talking over problems faced at home revealed little concern among the delegates about "facing the music" for living with all Americans on a democratic basis. Sarah Linese Miller, who came from the all-Negro town of Lawnside, N. J., expressed the hope that more of her community would "take a look outside." She said that most of the working people among the 1,800 residents of her community were employed away from home but came back each night with too little contact with the rest of the world.

Discussions on world politics revealed concern over developments in Palestine and Indonesia, monitors of the conference said. American minorities, however, brought forth most discussion. Conference directors attempted to keep it that way, since the aim of the project was to widen the social viewpoint of American citizens.

Racial Harmony Helped By Music, Met Tenor Says

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

422 Jan.

New York, Oct. 16 (UP)—Jan Peerce, Metropolitan Opera star, believes that music is a certain way towards racial harmony and recommends that Negroes sing Jewish prayers, Catholics sing spirituals, and Jews sing Christian hymns. Fri. 10-17-47

"Music transcends all creeds," Peerce explains. "A good singer, if he is sincere, can sing the music of any faith with equal success. And when a person knows the beauty of music of a faith different from his own, he is bound to be more tolerant."

Learned from Experience

Peerce has learned from experience that in a world filled with racial hatred, music can be a key to accord and understanding.

The son of a cantor, he began singing in his father's synagogue. He worked his way through Columbia University "fiddling" and singing in his own dance band. His first success came when he sang Christmas hymns in Radio City Music Hall. He is now the Met's most famous tenor.

"A negro can sing a Jewish prayer, a Catholic can sing a Negro spiritual, or a cantor can sing Christian hymns—if he has the voice and the deep feeling for it," Peerce says. "There are no conflicting faiths to a musician."

Peerce cites Paul Robeson as the best example of his belief. He says the most moving rendition he has ever heard of "Kol Nidre," a traditional Jewish song sung in the synagogues on the eve of the Day of Atonement, was sung by Robeson.

Music critics know that Peerce, a great operatic tenor, is also a great cantorial singer. Peerce believes the converse will be proved in early Octcober when Mihael Kusevitsky, the cantor of Warsaw, gives his first concert in Carnegie Hall, singing a program of operatic airs.

Peerce, a dark, heavy-set man who peers like a scholar through black horned-rimmed glasses, hasn't turned highbrow musically or personally, since he joined the Met in 1941. Fri. 10-17-47

If It's Good—It's Good

He thinks good music is good whether it's highbrow or lowbrow or in between. If it's good of its kind it's good.

Some opera stars might go up in smoke if an offspring of theirs decided to become a disc jockey. But Peerce is delighted. He has helped his young son Larry build up a large jazz record collection. Now Larry is a sort of home-town disc jockey. He provides an evening of popular music at a nominal cost for local school dances near the Peerce Westchester home.

"Just as long as he plays good jazz, it's all right with me," Peerce smiles. "But bad jazz is as bad as bad opera.

ROGERS SAYS:

He Is Optimistic After 35 Years of Fighting for Justice

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 42d

AS ONE who has been a big tool of the exploiters of Negro labor, nullifying laws passed by Congress during the post-Civil War period and approving Southern jim-crow laws.

Today there has been a decided change in this high court, as shown by certain decisions such as Westbrook Pegler aroused amused contempt.

The white church, too, which has become fewer and fewer in this Nation, I think it only fair to say that it was the Negro's greatest enemy of the great Negrophobes like a shrewd politician, follows broadly speaking. Racial croakonce made me angry, it only not leads, has become more voca- ers, such as Westbrook Pegler aroused amused contempt.

Mr. Rogers will be essary to protect white women. The eight or so lynchings in 1947 was, I feel, regarded more horribly than did the fifty-two recorded ones of 1913.

As for private industry, it was very difficult for a Negro to get other than hard, ill-paid labor even here in New York, most liberal city in America.

• • •

TODAY, I HAVE to blink my eyes when I see dark Negroes as salespeople and cashiers in big department stores. I recall how I once would have been proud to get such a job.

The Federal and State Governments, too, reflected the general prejudice of the Nation. The U. S. Supreme Court was largely the

more is, I feel, due to the citizen material it must depend on to enforce justice, such as juries.

• • •

THE WHITE PRESS is immensely more liberal than I knew it thirty-five years ago. Then it was the Negro's greatest enemy broadly speaking. Racial croakers, such as Westbrook Pegler, have become fewer and fewer. The white church, too, not leads, has become more voca- on man's duty to his fellowman and the love and respect due him regardless of race, creed or color.

The motion picture, too, if it is still too mercenary to give Negroes good roles, no longer portrays him as a rapist, criminal and clown as in "The Birth of a Nation."

• • •

THE RADIO, also, is largely on the side of justice for Negroes. Sunday before last I heard Donald Richberg, who was, if I remember, a big shot in the Roosevelt administration, in a radio debate in which he trotted up the old arguments in favor of jim crow and segregation.

Richberg was as out of the spirit of the times as a museum piece. He reminded me of a pre-World War I gramaphone record.

• • •

Whereas such a talk would have made me angry, it only amused contempt.

Sat. 12-27-47

AS PROOF of a higher ethical awakening in this Nation, I think also of the great Negrophobes who used to make such a big noise. I recall Ben Tillman and Tom Dixon who openly preached lynching and mob rule; Vardaman, Tom Watson, Heflin, Bilbo and all the rest of that scurvy pack of jackals.

A few, like Rankin of Mississippi, remain, but more and more they are being regarded with loathing, especially by the younger generation of white Americans.

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of them:

* * *

FIRST, THE GREAT migration of the Negro from the South during and after World War I. The Southern employers who had been enriching themselves from Negro labor were losing money and began to check the white mob which they had been using to keep Negroes in their so-called place.

Second, the Ku Klux Klan. These nightshirted and pre-Hitler Nazis by linking Jews, Catholics, foreign-born and other white groups with the Negro deflated much of their pride in their pale epidermis and made them feel that they could not rely on that to continue lording it over the Negro.

* * *

IN A WORD, the Klan read them out of the so-called white race and made them seek the Negro as an ally. That peril, broadly speaking, helped make these whites better and more humane citizens.

Item 4. The S. S. Booker T. Washington, named for the great Negro educator, completed five years of distinguished service as a troop transport placed a ban on Negroes.

Item 2. The Student Council of the University of Nebraska recommended that the University Athletic Board move at the next meeting of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Six) to have deleted from Conference rules the clause which, in effect, bars Negroes from athletic competition. If the clause is not repealed, the Student Council recommended that Nebraska withdraw from the Conference. Sat. 11-22-47

Item 3. Harold Stassen, a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, declined to accept the reported proffered support of a Republican group in Mississippi because it has

Music 4.28 gen.

NORMAN GRANZ, 28-year-old white Californian fights racial intolerance with Jazz. With some few assists from such as Lionel Hampton, his record in the good race relations field makes the social welfare agencies green with envy. Chicago Defender

He is producer of "Jazz at the Philharmonic" and his interracial band is on its fourth national tour. Their album, four volumes, is the favorite of the juke boxes. A few of the famous members—Coleman Hawkins, Buddy Rich, Willie Smith, Trummy Young. They have brought real, rich, rollicking, joyous jazz up out of the basement holes-in-the-wall, to the concert stage.

Giving music and musicians a break, they have given race a break. An anti-discrimination clause in all their playing contracts forbids segregation in seating. A best-seller could be written on their race relations experiences. There was for example the Southern city that was so anxious to have them it fooled the local police by pretending to separate the races in the auditorium, but scrambled them up just as soon as the lights went out, so as to live up to the contract. Hotel managers reluctant at first to take the colored members, always welcome the outfit back because of increased patronage during their stay. Chicago, Ill., Sat. 2-22-47

Granz never misses a chance to talk to students when playing at colleges and schools. He finds that mellowed by the music they are in a ready mood to listen to race tolerance talks. Recently he has asked 30 leaders of nationally known bands to join him in this fight against race discrimination. Replies are coming back, nearly all of them happy to join the cause. Included are both "white" and "colored" bands. And incidentally as real hepsters know, such as the King Cole Trio, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, etc., are known in the trade as "white" bands, because they have a "white draw."

AMERICAS' CENSUS DROPS RACE, COLOR

New York, N.Y. Sun. 9-7-47

Mexican's Appeal Wins as Plans Are Set for Count of People in This Hemisphere

42d Gen.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — Inquiries as to an individual's race and color were stricken from a proposed basic questionnaire to be used in a Western Hemisphere census in 1950 as a consequence of the sensitivity of many countries to such matters, it was disclosed today.

The Inter-American Statistical Committee, which completed this week preparatory work on the hemispheric-census plan as a part of a world-wide project for the more distant future, removed the race-color question from the "minimum schedule" of information in response to a strong protest by the delegate from Mexico, a spokesman for the group said.

The Inter-American group will become part of a larger conference on Monday, when statisticians and technical authorities from almost all countries open their first annual international statistical conference since 1938, when the European war interrupted their series of meetings. The Times

The Mexican delegate, it was reported, took exception to the race-color question included in the first version of the questionnaire on the basis of the personal and controversial nature of such issues in many Latin-American countries. The Latin-American problem centers chiefly on the Negro and Indian races, according to this report. New York, N.Y.

Optional Agreement Reached

The United States representative supported the Mexican delegate, and it was agreed finally that the inclusion of the race-color question would be optional with the individual countries and would not be recommended for the standard form. Sun. 9-7-47

The question of using the military establishments or police in the collection of data for the census also provoked a discussion at this morning's meeting. The Costa Rican member of the committee declared that the use of the military or police personnel for such purposes was a "pernicious thing," an observer said, and should therefore be barred from the census project.

The Argentine delegate rose at once to the Costa Rican charge, it was stated, and exclaimed that, while he was at that moment attired in civilian clothes, he was "body and soul" a military man, and that such duties by the military forces were an accepted procedure in his and many other countries. 9-7-47 Sun.

The Costa Rican responded with a tribute to the military institution and apologized to the Argentine representative, it was said. But, in what was interpreted as a "ribbing" manner, he said he was proud of the fact that his country had more schoolteachers than soldiers.

Final Ruling Due Tomorrow

The committee decided that final ruling on the issue would be made at a meeting of the executive committee on Monday. It is expected that the use of military or police personnel will be made optional for each country.

Calvert L. Dedrick of the United States Census Bureau, chairman of the Inter-American group, announced that the basic work for the 1950 hemispheric census was almost complete, and that the committee would finish its job on Monday. Every person in the Western Hemisphere, according to Mr. Dedrick, will be classified by age, sex, place of birth, citizenship, marital status, educational level and employment. The Times

He conceded at a new conference that it might be difficult to get full cooperation from all groups, as a result of both religious and political issues. He pointed out, also, that even some of the newspapers had objected to the census in Latin America. New York N.Y.

One Communist paper, he said, interpreted the projected census as a scheme of the United States to find out how much manpower Latin America had "to die for the United States" in the war against the Soviet Union. Sun. 9-7-47

Roosevelt Said

No Room for Intolerance

42d Gen. PM. New York N.Y.

Religious intolerance, social intolerance and political intolerance have no place in our American life.

Here in New England you have been fighting bigotry and intolerance for centuries. You know that all of our people—except pure-blooded Indians—are immigrants or descendants of immigrants, including even those who came here on the Mayflower.

FDR, 1944

Today, in this war, our fine boys are fighting magnificently all over the world and among those boys are the Murphys and the Kellys, the Smiths and the Joneses, the Cohens, the Carusos, the Kowalksis, the Schultzes, the Olsens, the Swobodas, and—right in with the rest of them—the Cabots and the Lowells.

All of these and others like them are the life-blood of America. They are the hope of the world.

It is our duty to them to make asure that, big as this country is, there is no room in it for racial or religious intolerance—and that there is no room for snobbery.

Our young men and young women are fighting not only for their existence, and their homes and their families. They also are fighting for a country and a world where men and women of all races, colors and creeds can live, work, speak and worship—in peace, freedom and security.—*President Roosevelt in Campaign Speech, Nov. 4, 1944.* Tues. 11-4-47

Survey Reveals Minor Gains In Field Of Race Relations

42d Gen. Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

New York Sun. 11-23-47

NEW YORK.—Although state legislatures this past year were presented with numerous bills to correct abuses in the field of race relations and to assure equality for all people without discrimination, very few laws were enacted, a Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress survey reported Saturday. Rural domination of state legislatures again handicapped the achievement of ends which seemed remote to many legislators and of no immediate concern to their constituents. 11-23-47

"The result has been that throughout the nation less than ten laws in this field have been enacted to date," declared Will Maslow, Commission Director.

The survey shows that in Arkansas the legislature unanimously repealed a 1945 law providing for separate state and federal primaries for whites and Negroes. Compensating for the gain, however, Georgia by a vote of 133 to 62 repealed its primary laws in an effort to continue the disfranchisement of Negro citizens and to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the "white primary."

MISSISSIPPI ACTION

A similar intent led the Mississippi legislature to enact a provision whereby a person may be required to subscribe to a statement of principles of a political party before being permitted to vote in a primary. The Mississippi Democratic party has already adopted a statement which includes opposition to a Fair Employment Practices Commission, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation.

In employment, the survey reveals, that some forward steps were taken. Connecticut enacted a Fair Employment Practices Commission law, similar to that of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts an effort to repeal the State FEPC law was defeated by a vote of 113 to 17. Illinois enacted a law to establish a Governor's Interracial commission to investigate opportunities in employment and to cooperate with organizations in the promotion of tolerance and good will.

HATRED SPREAD HIT

In Indiana, a law was passed making it unlawful to "conspire, organize or associate for the purpose of spreading malicious hatred by reason of race, color or religion gainst any person not alien enemies of the United States." Penalties included disfranchisement, barring from public office, fine and imprisonment.

In the field of housing and accomodation, the survey points out that Minnesota repealed its redevelopment law passed in 1947 and enacted a new one which contained prohibitions against discrimination in the selection of tenants.

Daily World (49)

In Utah the alien land law directed against ownership of land by Japanese-Americans was repealed.

Item 1. The Freedom Train, carrying the historic documents that record the birth and the progress on this continent of that new nation dedicated to the proposition of no discrimination, arrived at Hattiesburg, Miss., because what Mayor Calhoun called "our traditions" would prevent Negroes and

In California a law permitting intensive drive for state laws," Mr. segregation of Orientals in public Maslow said. schools was repealed.

AGAINST RACIAL BIAS

Four items in yesterday's newspaper

Sun. 11-23-47 NY

"On the whole the results achieved in state legislatures have been meager. Not until early in 1949, when the bulk of the legislature will again convene, will any opportunity be presented for anthat still exist in this country. (42)

ning down the barriers of racial bias cause we are making progress in breaking will not stop at Mayor Calhoun's

and merchant vessel with Negro officers and a mixed crew. She was the first but only one of sixteen war-built vessels that were named for Negro leaders. Two were lost to enemy action. The Booker T. Washington is being decommissioned. We hope her name will be given to some new vessel and that the practice of selecting officer personnel on the basis of merit alone will be continued.

Taken separately or together, these four stories, we believe, reveal a welcome trend.

Mobilize Band Leaders Against Racial Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 42d 9pm
Wed. 2-12-47

NEW YORK—(SNS)—A program to mobilize band leaders in a drive against racial discrimination was initiated this week by Norman Granz, Producer, of Jazz at the Philharmonic."

Granz issued a letter to more than thirty band leaders which stated:

"... thirty-six of the leading playwrights in the country, and leading producers, directors, and members of Actors Equity, either pledged or promised to investigate the possibility of pledging themselves to a clause whereby they never would be forced to play a segregated theater. The obvious corollary to this is that those of us in music either should do something similar or at least find some comparable method whereby we can add our voice against discrimination. I am suggesting that we ..... band leaders find some way to fight this disgraceful situation (discrimination and segregation)."

Among the band leaders contracted were; Gene Krupa, Cab Calloway, Woody Herman, Artie Shaw, Bob Crosby, Alvino Rey, Lionel Hampton, Sam Donahue, Eddie Heywood, Ray McKinley, Billy Eckstine, Boyd Raeburn, Hal McIntyre, Eliot Lawrence, Sammy Kaye, Louis Prima, Harry James, Jimmy Dorsey, Count Basie, Charlie Barnet, Freddy Martin, Tommy Dorsey, Stan Kenton, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, Erskine Hawkins, Vaughn Monroe and King Cole.

STRONG INTEREST

Responses already received indicate strong interest in a band industry program for fighting discrimination.

Artie Shaw wired: "Enthusiastic concurrance in your plan. Rest assured that any attempt to eliminate anti-minority feeling in America you may count on my heartiest support."

Arthur T. Michaud for Tommy Dorsey: "I should like you to know ....that we are in complete accord with you in your endeavor to eliminate racial discrimination and will certainly cooperate to do whatever we can to alleviate this situation."

Charlie Barnet: "Am heartily in accord with your ideas concerning non-segregation of races."

Count Basie: "...we are 100 per cent with you." Daily Worker

The King Cole Trio: "We are 100 per cent for non-discrimination of audiences and have instructed our personal manager to insert it in all of our contracts. It is a wonderful idea and we are happy to see so many of our colleagues feel as we do. We shall cooperate 100 per cent." Atlanta, Ga.

Buddy Rich: "Agree with your program for eliminating discrimination. When I re-form my band intend to adopt measures which will attempt to end audience segregation." Wed. 2-12-47

Coleman Hawkins: "Am firmly convinced that one of the key ways for ending undemocratic practice of Jim Crow is through entertainment media, particularly the jazz field which has wide inter-denominational, inter-racial participation and following. Will work with you to line up band industry behind non-discrimination pledge."

Spearheading the band industry anti-discrimination drive, Granz has used a non-discrimination clause in his contracts for several seasons.

Band Leaders Mobilize to Beat Jim Crow

42d 9pm

By JOHN S. WILSON

Norman Granz, impresario of the *Jazz at the Philharmonic* concerts, has inaugurated a campaign to mobilize the country's band leaders in a drive against racial discrimination. In a letter sent to more than 30 of the top leaders last week, he pointed out that "36 of the leading playwrights, producers, directors and members of Actors' Equity (have) pledged themselves or promised to investigate the possibility of pledging themselves to a clause whereby they never would be forced to play a segregated theater." He suggested that musicians should add their voices to such a pledge against discrimination.

For the past two years, Granz's contracts have contained a clause stating that "there is to be no discrimination whatever in the sale of tickets and there is to be no segregation of white people from Negroes" at his concerts. Already, as a result of Granz's letter, King Cole has instructed his manager to insert this clause in all of his contracts. Co-operation in Granz's campaign has been pledged by Artie Shaw, Tommy Dorsey, Charlie Barnet, Count Basie, Buddy Rich and Coleman Hawkins.

Norman Granz, who brings his *Jazz at the Philharmonic* troupe to Carnegie Hall for a midnight concert on Saturday.

"The clause I'm using could be like an FEPC among bandleaders," Granz told PM. "Except in a few Southern states which have statutory regulations against mixed audiences, there is no reason why a band can't enforce such a clause. I've been using it successfully for two years and I don't have the power that some of the big name bands have. I've just signed a contract to play Baltimore, for example, where discrimination is usually the rule. So far as the Southern states are concerned, big bands, at least, can stay out of them until the statutory regulations are changed. Some band managers figure they've milked the North dry and are sending their bands into the South. There might be an excuse for a second-rate band, which has to take its dates where it can find them, doing this, but how rich can you get when you're, say, Tommy Dorsey?"

Granz has been combining his fight against racial discrimination with his jazz concerts since he gave his first jam session in Hollywood in 1942 to prove to a night club that it could admit Negroes without alienating its white customers. On Saturday he will start a nationwide tour with a midnight concert at Carnegie Hall featuring such players as Coleman Hawkins, Buddy Rich, Willie Smith, Flip Phillips, Roy Eldridge, Buck Clayton, Trummy Young and Kenny Kersey. During the tour he plans to form *Jazz at the Philharmonic* clubs among youngsters throughout the country. Purpose of the clubs will be to promote interest in jazz along with good race relations.

"I have a mailing list of about 10,000 kids built up from my Disc albums," Granz said. "I'll use that as a starting point. The club members will get a publication featuring stories about jazz and racial equality. We may get them reduced prices on my record albums and they'll certainly get reduced prices for my concerts. Whenever I come to a town where there's a club, I'll stop in and talk to the members, stressing the democratic nature of jazz."

Granz is now lining up youth organizations and groups interested in race relations to help in carrying on the local activities of these clubs once they are started. Some educators with whom he has discussed the idea think that they might be made an extra-curricular activity.

A former film cutter who plays no instrument himself, Granz put on his first major concert in 1944 as a benefit for the 21 Mexican youths indicted in the "Sleepy Lagoon" case. He followed this with 18 concerts at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles, whence the series drew its name, and two tours during which he staged benefits for FEPC legislative campaigns, for legislation to outlaw lynching and, most recently, for Sydenham Hospital.

He airily dismisses the dim view taken toward his concerts by some jazzophiles, who usually have difficulty agreeing among themselves on what constitutes good jazz.

"I would rather sell mediocre jazz to 9000 people and sell my pitch on race relations along with it than operate in a vacuum," he said. "I'm trying to put first things first, so I never get in a public argument about jazz."

Granz is convinced, from his own experience with jam sessions and concerts, that the band industry is in a particularly good position to help knock out discrimination.

"Whatever band leaders and musicians can do will be a step forward," he said, "and when their action is combined with the efforts of Actors' Equity and other branches of the entertainment field, we will be a long way toward eliminating Jim Crow practices in this country."

TO DELETE INSULTS

NEW YORK—The Culinary Arts Press, Reading, Pa., has promised that future editions of their "Southern Cook Book" will omit all racially offensive references.

murals are some of the features of the train.

In the coaches there are large and spacious washrooms at either end of the cars for men and women passengers, with every appointment necessary for the convenience of the public including a dainty vanity and a large circular mirror for milady's usage.

The lounge end of the tavern-lounge cars is separated from the tavern end by a gilstening curved bar fully equipped to serve refreshing drinks in the recreation room of the train.

Wide wondows, a stainless steel kitchen, subdued flourescent lighting, soft colorings in the decorative scheme and air dissuters which eliminate all kitchen odors are the highlights of the dining cars.

There are 12 tables in each car accommodating 48 diners at a sitting. Moderate-priced meals are served, but the standards of the Louisville and Nashville dining car service is maintained.

There are four sets of equipment, two for each train. The cost of each set, including the locomotive, is approximately one million dollars. See illustration in advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Safety-jet-steam air-conditioning equipment of 7-ton capacity mounted under each car supplies conditioned air which is distributed uniformly throughout the cars through two diffusers running the length of the ceiling. Vapor heating equipment includes heat tempering coils in the air-conditioning machinery and with fin-type floor heat, all thermostatically controlled.

TWO NEW CRACK TRAINS ON L. AND N.—Two brand new fast coach streamline trains, the Humming Bird and the Georgian, have been put into service on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road. The trains are in operation between Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and Atlanta.

The Humming Bird makes its 822-miles run between Cincinnati and New Orleans in exactly 19 hours. The Georgian completes its trips between St. Louis and Atlanta, 612 miles, in 12 hours and 52 minutes. They are the fastest trains yet to be run between these cities.

The last word in air-conditioned passenger trains, according to information from the railroads, they offer the utmost in comfort, convenience and safety at regular coach fares. All seats are reserved at no extra cost. A full diner and tavern-lounge car, together with five tastefully decorated coaches and a 2,000-horse power diesel electric motor make up the train. A colored maid, two colored special coach attendants and a passenger representative, in addition to the usual train crew, staff the train.

The cars are designed to appear as a single unit stream-line train. This effect is aided by the exterior color treatment of continuous royal blue horizontal panels interspaced by shimmering, continuous aluminited fluttings above and below the windows. The same color arrangement is extended to the locomotive. The cars are built principally of strong aluminum alloys.

Inside the cars, the color treatment is bright, attractive and cheerful, being varied to avoid monotony. Deep reclining and revolving coach seats, large full vision windows, roomy luggage racks, individually controlled flourescent lights at each seat, recessed ceiling lights and night lights and photographic

Preface To One World

LAWRENCE SCOTT

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-11-47

YOUTH MARCHES ON

Last week this writer told of a group of young people from Arkansas who were coming through Kansas City on their way to Grinnell, Iowa. They arrived on Sunday evening and stayed one night in Kansas City. The bus had started from Clarksville, Ark., and picked up students at Ft. Smith, Fayetteville, and other towns in that area, until there were 32 all together.

Lawrence Scott

Most of the young people had never met each other before, and none of the Negro and white students had previously met. Two young white ministers and a Negro woman school teacher were the adult advisors in the group. It was rather obvious that they were all rather feeling their way in the matter of equality in race relations.

Fri. 7-11-47

I suggested to the young ministers that since there was scarcely any place in Kansas City where they could all eat together, unless they wanted to go to the Union depot, they might like to buy food and have a picnic on the lawn at Fellowship House. They said that there wasn't any use of such procedure, because the colored students understood fully that they couldn't eat together, and during the trip they had taken the colored students to a Negro restaurant and the white students had gone to another restaurant.

When they got off the bus to walk around in groups to stretch their legs after the long ride, the Negro students kept in a separate group and the whites in their separate group. A few of the students, both Negro and white, called relatives or friends living in Kansas City, and stayed with them. The bulk of the students were to stay in three different places previously arranged for them. This provided for both Negro and white girls to stay at Fellowship House.

The young ministers called all the white students off to one side to discuss the arrangements while the Negro students stayed in a group in the bus. This little huddle was for the purpose of finding out which white girls would volunteer to stay with the Negro girls at Fellowship House. The minister spokesman obviously thought there would be an embarrassing situation of no white girls volunteering. Actually, they volunteered with alacrity.

Fri. 7-11-47

The bus planned to leave Kansas City at 7 o'clock the next morning with everybody breakfasted. I took the girls who stayed at Fellowship House down to the Union station for a hefty breakfast of bacon and eggs. Even the denizens of the Union station rubbed their sleepy eyes as they viewed the cavalcade that was somewhat different in color scheme.

This same group will be coming back through Kansas City for a one-night stop after attending a National Conference of Presbyterian youth at Grinnell. It will be interesting to see the social progress after a week of acquaintance and inspiration.

Negroes Will Be Admitted To Senate, Said Doorkeeper

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 2-12-47

The Atlanta Daily World learned Tuesday that a section of the Senate gallery will be set off today for Negroes who wish to watch the proceedings on the white primary bill now up for passage by that body.

This announcement came as a result of one reporter being asked out of the gallery and another being refused admittance.

Miss Ruth L. Cornelius, Atlanta Daily World reporter, arrived at the gallery of the Senate at a few minutes after 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and occupied a seat on a row in which no one sat.

"Colored people are denied seats here today," said an elderly man who approached the reporter within a few minutes.

"I don't understand," said Miss Cornelius.

At that time F. D. Dobbs, white, an employe at the Capitol, went over to Miss Cornelius and explained that the Senate voted to bar Negroes from the session Tuesday. The reporter informed Mr. Dobbs that she represented the press and showed him her press card.

He put on his glasses and examined the card that was issued to the member of the press by Atlanta's chief of police. Then he explained that he did not make the rule but that he was employed to see that some of the rules of the building were kept.

2-12-47

Miss Cornelius left the chamber. A few minutes later, J. Richardson Jones, another representative of the World, attempted to enter the gallery, but he was stopped by Chief Doorkeeper Griffin who explained that Negroes were bared from Tuesday's meeting but that they would be admitted today.

Princeton's Leading Liberal A Georgian

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 1-28-47

PRINCETON, N. J.—(NNPA)—A young white southern liberal will graduate from Princeton university here next June and return to his native Georgia to tell how he lost his race prejudice during the war, when he saw white and Negro Americans fighting side by side.

Allen F. Colley, a slim native of Grantville, Ga., admits his anti-Negro prejudice before he went into the service just as readily as he says, "I am a liberal. I don't have racial or religious prejudices any more." In 1942, he was one of those who opposed the admission of Negroes to Princeton, although Negroes were finally admitted to the school. There is no such opposition from Colley today.

Two Negro students are now members of the exclusive Princeton clubs, which are considered snobbish organizations by outsiders. During the war three more Negro students were asked to join these exclusive Princeton clubs, of which Colley and other outstanding students are members.

Colley was a fighter plane pilot during the war. When he returned he was elected president of the Whig-Clio, a society which sponsors all types of activities on Princeton's campus. James Madison had served as president before he graduated in 1771. The Whig-Clio was formed in 1765.

Under Colley's leadership, speakers with divergent views on social and political issues were invited to address the group. He arranged to feature Sen. Claude Pepper, Emory Reeves, Sen. Saltonstall, Harold Stassen, Communist Robert Minor, Arthur Krock, ex-Rep. Slaughter, Harley Lutz and Dr. Joseph Gilman. The young Georgian arranged to give his colleague the real picture. NAM representatives debated with CIO officials, the right argued with the left and Socialist clashed with reactionaries.

Tues 1-28-47

Colley joined Gov. Ellis Arnall last fall and dropped 100,000 pro-Arnall leaflets from a plane. He plans "eliminate the tenant-farmer system and to advocate profit sharing and elimination of the one-crop system" when he returns to his farm after graduation.

Georgia Lawyers Asked To Work Toward Justice for All R

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Fri. 5-30-47

By JIM FURNISS,
Constitution Staff Writer.

AUGUSTA, May 29—To avoid outside criticism of Georgia, Robert B. Troutman, of Atlanta, President of the Georgia Bar Association, asked 300 lawyers here Thursday to work for impartial administration of justice for all racial groups.

"Here in the South, we are engaged in the great social experiment of two races living side by side," Troutman said.

"It is a problem that cannot be solved by isolation; it can be solved only by fairness to both races."

Troutman, speaking at the opening session of the Georgia Bar Association's 64th annual meeting, said it was the duty of the 2,100 members of the Association to inspire individuals to make better citizens of themselves, to improve education of lawyers and to devote close attention to the administration of justice.

Fri. 5-30-47

Membership in the Association is voluntary, he said. This differs from other States where members may be disciplined by revoking their licenses to practice.

In this connection, a resolution prepared by the Association's Committee on Legal Ethics and Grievances "viewed with concern the tendency on the part of some members of the judiciary of the State of Georgia . . . to become involved as active participants in political campaigns in which they are not candidates."

Quoting the 28th canon of Judicial Ethics of the Bar Association, the Committee pointed out that "while not required to surrender his rights or opinions as a citizen, it is inevitable that suspicion of being warped by political bias will attach to a judge who becomes the actve promoter of the interests of one political party as against another."

No individual was mentioned by name in the resolution, although the Committee reported abrogations of the 28th canon "have not been confined to any one political faction."

Several Superior Court judges spoke in behalf of Herman Talmadge and M. E. Thompson during a brief campaign before the Legislature voted to elect Talmadge Governor—an election that later was nullified by the Supreme Court.

Judge T. Hicks Fort, of Columbus, and Judge Charlie Worrill, of Cuthbert, took active parts in Talmadge's campaign, while Judge J. M. C. (Red) Townsend, of Wildwood, was active in Thompson's headquarters.

Fri. 5-30-47

Judge R. Earl Camp, of Dublin, indorsed Talmadge. Judge Will Smith, of Nashville, and Judge David Atkinson, of Savannah, spoke for Thompson.

The resolution also scored the disposition of some members of the profession "to be less responsive to professional obligations to clients or parties who are non-residents."

Troutman's remarks were underlined by Carl B. Nix, of Milwaukee, President of the American Bar Association, who said in an interview that lawyers have a responsibility to make democracy work in this country to show other countries that a system of government where government and individuals are subservient to the law is feasible.

In China, civil rights and protection of the individual may reach a degree of development not attained in this country when a new constitution is put into effect there this Christmas, Rix said.

According to the proposed Chinese constitution, individuals who feel their rights have been denied by any administration first may resort to the administration's courts and then directly to the Supreme Court of China.

Rix also urged Congress to adopt as a treaty the Act of Chapultapec passed in 1941 outlawing aggression in this hemisphere for the duration of the war.

"Abolishing the Act here would have a tremendous influence on the world," he asserted, pointing out that the U. S. State Department's efforts to help those nations resisting aggression would be affected.

Fri. 5-30-47

The English-speaking people of the world can show others through their devotion to freedom protected by law that democracy is effective, he said. If they fail, 1,600,000,000 people will be living under totalitarian regimes and only 400,000,000 living in democracy, he warned.

The first day of the Association's three-day meeting was devoted to reports from officers and committees, appointments of new committees and amendments to the Association's constitution and by-laws.

Youth Wins Car In Raffle Of Jewish Educational Group

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 8-14-47

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A four-door automobile is the prized possession of Ishmell Simmons, 24-year old youth who was the winner in a raffle held by the Jewish Educational Alliance.

Officials of the organization said Wednesday that there was no question of Simmons receiving the car.

Nationwide reaction recently greeted the action of the Ahoskie, N. C. Kiwanis Club in denying Harvey Jones, Negro war veteran a Cadillac, he had won in a lottery there and JEA leaders hurriedly assured the press that thre would be no such action in the case of Simmons.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority recently awarded a new car to a white resident of Louisville, who held the winning ticket in a drawing held in that city.

thumped angry denunciation of the South at large when a North Carolina Negro tobacco grower, won a new car in a drawing at Douglas climaxing the temporarily was denied an automobile he tobacco season. The automobile was top won in a lottery, we gently call attention prize of several offered. Another Negro, to an incident in South Georgia which to Sam Glover, won one of the other prizes, South Georgia to gain any public- described by the Coffee County Progress ity outside the county." as "a purse filled with a sum of money."

It was simply that Mack Carter, a our knowledge failed to

Eastern Papers Please Copy

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
To the pious breast-beaters who

manner in which the Progress and the Douglas Enterprise reported the story. The former ran a two-column picture of Carter, and other winners were listed in a brief accompanying story. The Enterprise also carried a page one picture of the Negro winner. Obviously the editors saw nothing unusual or sinister in Carter's luck. The story was reported in the same manner as if Coffee County's best-known white farmer had won top prize.

Had it not been for the frantic, and in many cases specious, screams of protest from certain segments of the press over the regrettable North Carolina incident, Mack Carter's lucky drawing would not be of particular interest to us or to our readers. We choose, however, and we believe we are supported by facts, to point out the episode at Douglas as nothing more than an example of normal relations between whites and blacks in Georgia and the South.

Negro Farmer Draws Lucky Ticket, Wins Auto At Douglas, Ga.

DOUGLAS, Ga.— (SNS)— Mack Carter ,a Negro tobacco grower, won a new car here at a drawing climaxing the tobacco season. The automobile was top prize of several offered. Another Negro, Sam Glover, won one of the other prizes described by the Coffee County Progress as a "purse filled with a sum of money."

Two local papers—The Progress and the Douglas Enterprise—reported the story by running a two- column picture of Carter and other winners were listed in brief accompanying story.

There were no incidents in connection with Carter winning the automobile.

CIO Picket Line Halts Cafe Jim Crow Policy

Chicago Ill
Sat 6-7-47

No customers came into the Indiana cafe during the noon rush hour one bright day last week, but the proprietor did not connect it with his steadfast refusal to serve Negroes. That is until he went to the front door and saw a picket line of workers of Local 1119, United Electrical Workers Union, walking in front of his restaurant so close together that no one could get in. In a quick mental struggle money won out over prejudice, and the proprietor agreed in writing to mend his ways.

Council Okays Race Hate Law

42d 1947
Chicago Defender
Ill.

The city council this week passed by a vote of 43 to 5 an ordinance aimed at "hate peddlers" who by word, publication or violent action attempt to incite disorders against minority groups because of differences in race, religion or national origin. 6-20-47

The bill, originally introduced by Ald. Benjamin Becker (40th), was passed once by the council in July, but, on a motion of its sponsors, was withdrawn and referred to the judiciary committee for further study on grounds that it might be unconstitutional.

In its revised form it met the tests of constitutionality, and was further strengthened by including damage to property as a result of racial violence. The ordinance provides fines up to $200 and imprisonment up to six months upon conviction.

The following aldermen were recorded, at their own request, as voting against the ordinance: Dubois (9th), Sheridan (16th), O'Halloran (18th), Olin (8th), and Keane (31st).

42d 1947

Tallulah Bankhead Defends Father's Name

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill., Sat 7-4-47

Tallulah Bankhead, famous stage actress and daughter of the Alabama senators, appeared in Chicago last Monday, to speak at a street rally against lynching and to back a petition asking the United Nations to probe oppression of U. S. Negroes. Milas Stephens, head of the sponsoring committee began introducing Miss Bankhead as a woman whose own father hated Negroes. The actress halted him in the middle of his remarks, and embarrased, Stephens made the correction.

Indiana Unity Group Backs Anti-Hate Bill

Special to the Daily Worker

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—The Provisional Indiana Council for Unity issued a statement giving its full support to the "Anti-Hate" Bill aimed against "Talmadgism and Bilboism" introduced last Friday in the state Senate.

The council, which unites both the CIO and AFL with a large number of civic, religious, Negro and other organizations, made known its position in a letter to Governor Gates.

The action was further evidence of the fast-developing state-wide unity of progressive forces to meet the threat of repressive legislation. AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions have already formed a United Labor Committee in the state.

The Council's letter to the governor said, in part:

"The public-spirited citizens who have formed the provisional Indiana Council for Unity have done so because they believe the time has come to present a united front, regardless of political affiliation, against all forms of intolerance, bitterness, and hatred based on differences of race, color, creed or point of national origin.

"We strongly support the administration's 'Anti-Hate' bill introduced last Friday by Senators Van Ness and Brokenburr. This is only the first of a series of steps which need to be taken to protect Indiana from Talmadgism and Bilboism."

Gary to End Dual School System

To Begin Cautiously in Fall With 100 Pupils

GARY, Ind.—Racial segregation of pupils in the public schools here is to end, Charles D. Lutz, school board superintendent, has announced. But the integregation will not be on a wholesale basis in the beginning.

First step scheduled for the next term will apply to only 100 children in the primary grades. These puipls will be assigned to schools in their proper districts rather than to an all-colored school regardless of district.

New Policy Follows Strike

The only mixed school at present is Froebel, which was the scene 18 months ago of a strike against minority pupils. The new policy is an outgrowth of that incident and a study made by a committee headed by Dr. J. M. Hughes, dean of the School of Education at Northwestern University.

All colored high school pupils attend Roosevelt and Froebel. The former is entirely staffed by colofew jepfons and Mmuj gzfi,k fig ored persons and has over 3,800 enrolled. No decision has been made about the transfer of colored teachers to white schools or the integregation of all colored pupils in white schools.

Theodore Tatum, principal of Roosevelt, says that the strike at Froebel disrupted the trend of better race relations. He accused the churches of failing to take an active stand in that issue, and of failing to help in matters affecting minorities.

Explaining that the colored teachers are not afraid to compete for their jobs, he insisted that the community needs to abolish all traces of school segregation and discrimination. Many local organizations support this idea.

Two sections of summer camp life will be sponsored this summer by the group, interested in better race relations. Pupils will be taken from all scholo areas without regard to race, creed or color.

INDIANA FARMERS PROVIDE VACATION FOR YOUNGSTERS

HAGERSTOWN, Ind.—(ANP)—Twelve Indianapolis children were provided summer vacations by Wayne County's white farmers, who duplicated the interracial vacation project launched by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, Vt.

Back To School,

Gary Sees the Light

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Those who are doubtful about improvement in race relations in the United States must have been gratified by the decision of the school board of Gary, Indiana, to end the segregation of pupils on the basis of "race" and color in the school system.

It will be remembered that there was considerable racial tension and conflict in that city caused by elements, youthful and adult, that insisted on Hitlerian segregation of pupils.

The new policy is "to end discrimination and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to put the program of equal access to education into effect."

Hereafter Negro and white children will go to the schools nearest their homes as is done in all civilized communities.

It is heartening to note that despite student strikes, authorities feel that these outbreaks have not upset the general trend of better race relations and that the trade unions have played a big part in helping the situation, which can not be said of many of the local churches.

The Gary situation shows what can be accomplished in communities under similar circumstances when the people in authority are determined to improve the situation.

Considering that Gary is but a few miles from Chicago, where there is no racial discrimination in the schools, it is strange that bigotry should have made more headway there than in the larger city, but that is one of the paradoxes of American life.

Now that the ice of color discrimination has been broken in Gary, it is fervently to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of the unhappy events of past years.

Color prejudice in America is not nearly as deep-seated as many are prone to believe, and a strong stand on the part of authorities can accomplish more than tons of propaganda.

Gary is a good example of what can be done if there is the will on the part of those in authority to do it.

With No Bias

Chicago Defender

GARY—Tuesday, Sept. 2, vacation time will be over for 20,915 students who will trek back to school here for the long grind, and many will stay in their "proper" school district without regard to race, creed or color.

On opening day pupil segregation will end in Gary.

However, the first steps will be "limited" and will apply to approximately 200 primary grade students, according to a statement by Charles D. Lutz, board superintendent, sometime ago. Citizens will welcome the return of students to Emerson, which has not had any Negro students since 1927.

Out of five or six elementary schools, those which will be affected in the main by the new changes are Emerson, located in Zone 12, bounded north and south by the South Shore Railway to 15th ave., and east to west from Broadway to Alabama sts. For Pulaski School in Zone 13, there are apparently no changes. Tolleston in Zone 4, boundaries running north and south extends from the Gary railway to 25th ave., and Hendricks to Tafts sts. A large number of students are expected to be transferred from Roosevelt High School.

It will be recalled that the Gary platoon school system which has been used all over the country since 1920, calls for an integrated system of study Strangely the system upheld as "nearly perfect" and passed on to education experts, had the one black mark at its original starting point. It did not integrate students. However, the new policy "to end discrimination and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to put a program of equal access to education into effect," was brought about after the disorders at the Froebel School two years ago.

Citizens here are also awaiting the "change over" of Negro teachers into existing white schools and, according to reports, some action along this line is anticipated.

Indianapolis Has Inter-Group Dance To Test Prejudice

INDIANAPOLIS—Perhaps for the first time in this city, an interracial teen - age dance was held in the armory Saturday.

Civic and racial groups studied the affair closely in order to determine how far prejudice affects the relations of youth when they are not coached by adults.

Mayor Rejects Candidacy To Back Gary Race Plan

Chicago Defender

GARY—Mayor Joseph E. Finerty, whose race policies have made liberal history in this city during his administration, announced this week that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The stunning surprise which greeted the Mayor's decision broke into a furore of speculation when it was understood that he refused to run for office because he wants a free hand during the rest of 1947 to back School Board policy of non-segregation in the city's school system.

Finerty's official statement said in part:

"My decision was made after lengthy deliberation. During my administration as mayor I have endeavored at all times to work for the best interests of Gary. In appointing the various boards and commissions, I have named representative citizens and have made no attempt to control their votes or form policy on board issues.

"The results of certain decisions of our school board have become controversial. Obviously the problems precipitated by these decisions are more susceptible of solution by a mayor who is not a candidate for re-election.

"Believing as I do in the tenets of democracy, there is but one choice for me in this situation."

The Mayor was known to refer to the plan recently adopted by the School Board whereby, after a period of one year, during which the Steel City shall be subjected to a thorough education for interracial living, schools hitherto closed to minority groups shall be open to them. This plan went into effect last fall, and the previously all-white schools will be open to those of other races this fall.

It is at that time that Finerty wants to be free of political pressures so that he may serve the "tenets of democracy" and take whatever action seems advisable to assist the plan.

Jim Crow Gets Licked

Gary, Ind., Points Way To Better Life For All Its Residents

By S. ANDHIL FINEBERG
Director, Community Service Department, American Jewish Committee

THERE'S an old saying that a tree grows "as the twig is bent.' This is especially true of children's attitudes and prejudices, which often follow the slant of their parents. Recently I saw twig-bending brought out of the home into the public domain. It happened in Gary, Ind., when the town authorities did away with Jim Crow in the schools. "Children under the jurisdiction of the Gary Public Schools shall not be discriminated against in the school districts in which they live, or within the schools which they attend, because of race, color or religion." This resolution, passed by the Gary board of school trustees, rang up the curtain on a tense and exciting drama.

The prologue had already been staged in Gary's Froebel High School, the only non-segregated public school then in town. Two years ago, with Negro enrollments increasing, white pupils at Froebel staged a walk-out. Some parents backed them, fearing a loss in property values in the school district. At that time, Frank Sinatra was invited to come and talk to the Froebel truants. He came, but his talk had little effect.

That incident made two facts clear. The townspeople learned that outsiders could not hope to cure an evil, if the community itself was not ready to tackle it. They realized, too, that a forthright policy was needed throughout the school system if the children were to understand what was expected of them.

Gary, with a war-swelled population of 130,000, including many white and colored workers from the South, has the highest ratio of Negro residents in any northern city. Twenty-eight percent of the public school pupils are Negroes. Some white newcomers, bringing with them the South's traditional attitude toward Negroes, found support among the remnants of Indiana's Ku Klux Klan. But their influence was far outweighed by such groups as the Bureau for Intercultural Education, the Urban League, the Anselm Forum, and the CIO unions, which had been campaigning for racial equality for some time. As a result, the majority of Gary's citizens were solidly behind the school board's new ruling.

Between the time of the board's decision and the opening of school last fall, the authorities let it be known they would be firm. Teachers and policemen were groomed in the delicate tactics of handling any emergencies that might crop up. And plenty did.

The opening of school on Sept. 2 set off a wave of mass truancy, mainly centered in one of Gary's largest schools, where 38 Negro children were brought into the lower grades. By the end of the first week, 1,300 of the Emerson School's 1,700 students had walked out.

The ringleaders were mainly high school graders, many of them prominent in athletics. Charles D. Lutz, superintendent of schools, made good on his threat to cancel all games if the athletes did not return to class. All other extra-curricular activities were also called off. The 600 truants who were over 16 years of age found themselves in the humiliating predicament of having to apply for readmission escorted by their parents.

The word "strike" was not used in newspaper reports. The Gary Post Tribune, the city's leading daily, labeled the protesting students "truants," continuing to back the board's decision even after hundreds of indignant parents had cancelled subscriptions. The local prosecutor announced that parents who disregarded truancy notices would be charged with contributing to juvenile delinquency.

There was a rash of meetings in Gary, that first weekend after school opened. While some gathered to protest the new ruling, 20 civic groups were putting their heads together to fortify the city ordinance.

The Chamber of Commerce issued a public appeal. Members of the League of Women Voters went around town using their persuasive arguments on the parents of truants. Clergymen of all denominations pleaded with their congregations to send their children back to school. The United Steel Workers voted that members who did not return their youngsters would be violating the anti-discrimination policy of the National CIO and were, therefore, subject to suspension from the union.

A state law was invoked for the first time when a man suspected of egging on the truants was arrested under the new Indiana statute, which makes it unlawful for any person to spread "malicious hatred by reason of race, color or religion."

The break finally came during the second week of school, when parents of the absentees met and decided they could no longer buck the solid opposition of the community. By the end of that week, eighty per cent of the truants were back in their classrooms. Enrollment was normal the following Monday.

Quietly and firmly, the better citizens of Gary took their stand for democracy, and stuck by it. Some suffered for it, too; inevitably, they made enemies and lost friends. But, in the end, Mayor James T. Finerty could say with pride, "Gary does not offer partial citizenship to anyone." Gary is on the way to a better life for all its residents.

42d 1947

Iowa

Americans Need More Education On Racial Problem

42d Des Moin
Iowa State Daily.
Iowa.

To the Editor:

As a former student of Iowa State College I have been watching with a great deal of interest the Iowa State Daily's editorials and letters concerning the Heman Sweatt case. I am now attending Merrill-Palmer Child Development School where the enrollment is made up of girls from colleges all over the world; girls from China, Syria, India, Britain and girls from almost every state in the Union, plus a Negro girl from Detroit. 11-12 47. wed

Besides living with these girls, we students at Merrill-Palmer work in hospitals, schools and community centers with colored people. As college students we thought we had very little prejudice regarding other races. We are being given the opportunity to see if those thoughts are true. We live, eat, work and play together. We have come to know, respect and admire these girls of different races and nations.

It isn't the foreigner that needs to be educated, nor is it the Negro, in regards to the race problem; it's you and I. It would pay every thinking person to analyze their thoughts and ask themselves what their feelings are towards the race situation and the minority problems in this country and in the world.

Recognizing the importance of the negro problem in American life, the Carnegie Corporation determined to bring the resources of the social sciences to bear on the problem. In order to avoid all danger of bias or partisanship in this study, they brought a student from abroad (who could approach his task with a fresh approach his task with a fresh mind.) Dr. Gunnar Mydral, a noted social economist from the University of Stockholm and economic adviser to the Swedish government, undertook the task. After four years of study he published a 2-volume report, "On the American Dilemma." He said this, "Too many American differ in what they say about negroes and in what they think." 11-12-47 wed

Many educated Americans are better informed about foreign people than about negro conditions in their own cities. America is not only a part of the world. but it must, in view of its power, accept world leadership. 11-12-47-wed.

A leader must have a moral as well as commercial prestige if it is to have decisive influence, and none is watched so closely as the one that is rising to the leadership position.

The treatment of the negro is the greatest barrier to America's moral leadership. It has been tremendously publicized. This is true in Japan and in Russia. The negro problem is not only America's greatest failure, but its greatest opportunity. America has always stood for equality, freedom and liberty. If we can show that justice, equality and cooperation are possible between white and black races, Dr. Myrdal declares that America's power and prestige would rise tremendously. Des Moin

This involves more than "fall of racial barriers in the southern education." For anyone who doesn't believe this statement, let them recall how we felt when the Nazis took the rights of the people in Germany away. Iowa State Daily Iowa

Shirley Sollenberger, '47.

42d 1947

Kansas

New Topeka Ordinance Aids Movie Jim Crow

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-11-47

TOPEKA, Kan.—(ANP)—Arguments from the floor that the Republican cause might be harmed among Negroes in 1948 failed to stop the city commissioners Tuesday from passing an ordinance repealing the licensing of theatres, thus paying the way for theatres to continue discriminating against Negroes. 10-11-47

The commissioners were presented with thousands of petitions protesting the ordinance along with arguments from a spontaneously formed civil rights committee of prominent citizens. They ignored all opposition and passed the measure which circumvents the state civil rights law barring racial discrimination by places of amusement only if they are municipally licensed. Defender

The trial of theatre managers whose arrest for discrimination on a test case precipitated the commissioners' action has been continued for 10 days. In view of the commissioners' action, it is felt they will be freed.

Mayor Frank Warren and the city commission told the packed chamber they deplored the fact that "the issue should be a racial one" since the ordinance repeal was proposed only as "a matter of business." Defender, Chicago

During the arguments from the floor, it was pointed out that this action would have wide political repercussions because Topeka is a Republican stronghold and Negro voters throughout the nation would blame the party.

It was also forecast that the state may see a wave of ordinance repealing in various cities in order to get around the civil rights statute. Mayor Warren is president of the League of Kansas Municipalities and in a position to influence similar action elsewhere.

42d 1947

Kentucky

Negroes Deliver Plymouth to White Winner

PM 4-20 New York, N.Y.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The Negro college sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha, presented a new Plymouth to a white man, Charles H. Wabnitz, who won it in a raffle.

"He won the car and it's his; it's the only fair thing to do," said Mrs. Carolyn S. Blanton, in charge of the drawing, shown above, left, with Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, committee member, and Wabnitz.

Mrs. Blanton said the drawing was held the night before the newspapers reported the Ahoskie incident. "We knew from the address that the winner was white," she related. Sun. 7-20-47

"Everybody at the drawing was terribly disappointed, but they saw the drawing had been fair—a blindfolded little girl pulled out the winning ticket—and they all went away quietly.

"Mr. Wabnitz had the winning number and that was all there was to it.. A member telephoned him immediately to inform him he had won.'" Sun. 7-20-47

Mrs. Blanton related that the next day she was besiged by demands, citing the Ahoskie incident, to declare the white man ineligible. She told everyone, she said, that "we will stick by it.'"

When Wabnitz received his new Plymouth, he announced he had given his old car to Lee Roy Smith, Negro janitor at a hospital where Wabnitz is a biochemist. It was Smith who sold him the 25-cent winning ticket.

White winner in a Negro lottery gets quick delivery

Negro Sorority Sticks By Democratic Way Despite Bias

42d Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Tues. 7-22-47

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (S N S) — Alpha Kappa Alpha, a Negro college sorority of Louisville, showed the Ahoskie, N. C. Kiwanis club the democratic way to conduct a drawing when they turned over to Charles H. Wabnitz, white, an automobile for which he held the winning ticket.

This drawing was held Tuesday night before the Ahoski incident where the Kiwanian Club there refused to turn over to Harvey Jones, Negro war veteran, an automobile that he had rightfully won. Following national indignation over the undemocratic act, the club reversed its decision and stated that Jones would receive the car.

When papers carried the report of the North Carolina case the sorority officer was beseiged by requests to declare the white man ineligible but the sorority kept its pledge and turned the car over to Wabnitz.

Tues. 7-22-47

Wabnitz turned his old car over to janitor Lee Roy Smith when he received the new car. It was Smith who sold him the winning ticket.

'DRAWING FAIR,' EXPLAINS OFFICIAL

Negro Sorority Awards Auto to White Winner

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. 42d

Sat. 7-19-47

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18—(AP)—Charles H. Wabnitz, a white man, Friday was awarded an automobile in a drawing conducted by a Negro College sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha.

Carolyn S. Blanton, a member of the Committee in charge of the event, said the drawing was held Tuesday night, before the morning papers carried the story of a Negro in Ahoskie, N. C., who, because of his race, was denied an automobile he won in a Kiwanis Club contest.

She said that at the time of the drawing, the sorority officers knew by the address that the winner was white. Everyone at the drawing was terribly disappointed, but they saw the drawing had been fair—a blindfolded little girl pulled out the winning ticket—and they all went away quietly." Sat 7-19-47

"Mr. Wabnitz had the winning number and that was all there was to it," she added. She said members of the sorority telephoned Wabnitz that night to inform him he had won, and added that next day when the papers carried the report of the North Carolina case, she was besieged by requests to declare the white man ineligible but said she told everyone, "We will stick by it."

Friday as Wabnitz received the new car, he said he had given his old one to the man who sold him the winning ticket, Lee Roy Smith, Negro janitor at a hospital where Wabnitz is a biochemist.

The contest was held to raise money for a scholarship fund.

Courier Journal

Editor, The Courier-Journal:

Sun. 7-20-47

The many clubs of the National Kiwanis are to be commended for the fine spirit which they are showing in getting justice for Harvey Jones, the Negro War veteran of Ahoskie, North Carolina. Mr. Jones has fought for democracy and is a tenant farmer. Of all people, a man of such circumstances certainly deserves a break, and his color, which is a matter of accident, should have nothing to do with it. We are glad that the force of healthy public opinion is making amends and is foiling the attempt of the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club to take away from Mr. Jones that which he seemed to have. We are glad he will get a Cadillac after all, but we are sorry it will not be the one he actually won.

Louisville, Ky. 42d

Vice President Roy J. Gardner of the Louisville Kiwanis says of the unfair incident in question, "That would never have happened in Louisville, Ky. Whoever bought a winning ticket here would have got what he won." Mr. Gardner is to be commended also. Sun 7-20-47

Incidentally, by a most remarkable coincidence, on the very evening on which Mr. Jones's number was drawn in Ahoskie as the lucky one to win the Cadillac, something happened here in Louisville to confirm doubly Mr. Gardner's statement. The Louisville graduate chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, a national Negro organization, raffled off a Plymouth car. C. S. Wabnitz, a white man, won the car and was awarded it without complaint or trouble. What a contrast! Yet it was as it should have been. The raffle was open to all the public and Mr. Wabnitz held the lucky number. The organization sponsoring it maintains a lobby in Washington to fight for justice and fair play for all peoples. Its membership standards are the highest. Its members here have no thought of accepting white people's money for tickets and then tearing up the stubs afterwards. The sponsoring organization could not afford the unethical thing of discriminating against the winner because he is white, and still retain respect for itself. Let us here in the United States do away with all this foolishness over skin color before it is eternally too late.

AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

Louisville.

Drop Bias Policy At Two Theatres

42d Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The campaign to end segregated seating arrangements and open theaters to all races has won victories of varying degrees on two fronts.

A beachhead was established here this week when the George Washington University Board of Trustees voted to remove racial restrictions on attendance at Lisner Auditorium when it is made available for public use.

Meanwhile, management of the Maryland Theater in Baltimore relaxed its policy of relegating Negroes to the gallery during the recent showing of Ben Hecht's play, "A Flag Is Born," admitting members of all races without discrimination.

Sat. 2-22-47

Point Out Fallacy

The disclosure concerning the Maryland Theatre was made by the American League for a Free Palestine, which, with representatives of the Baltimore chapter, NAACP, pointed out to the theater's management the fallacy of denying Negroes basic rights of citizenship while portraying the struggles for freedom of another racial minority.

The Maryland action sets a precedent which points the finger at the National Theater in Washington, where theater-goers were denied the privilege of seeing the play because Hecht would not permit it to be shown in the face of the National's admission policy, which excludes Negro patrons.

While removing racial restrictions on attendance at Lisner Auditorium, the trustee board at the same time barred use of the hall for commercial, theatrical productions and stipulated that it shall hereafter be used for "meetings or functions of a general educational nature."

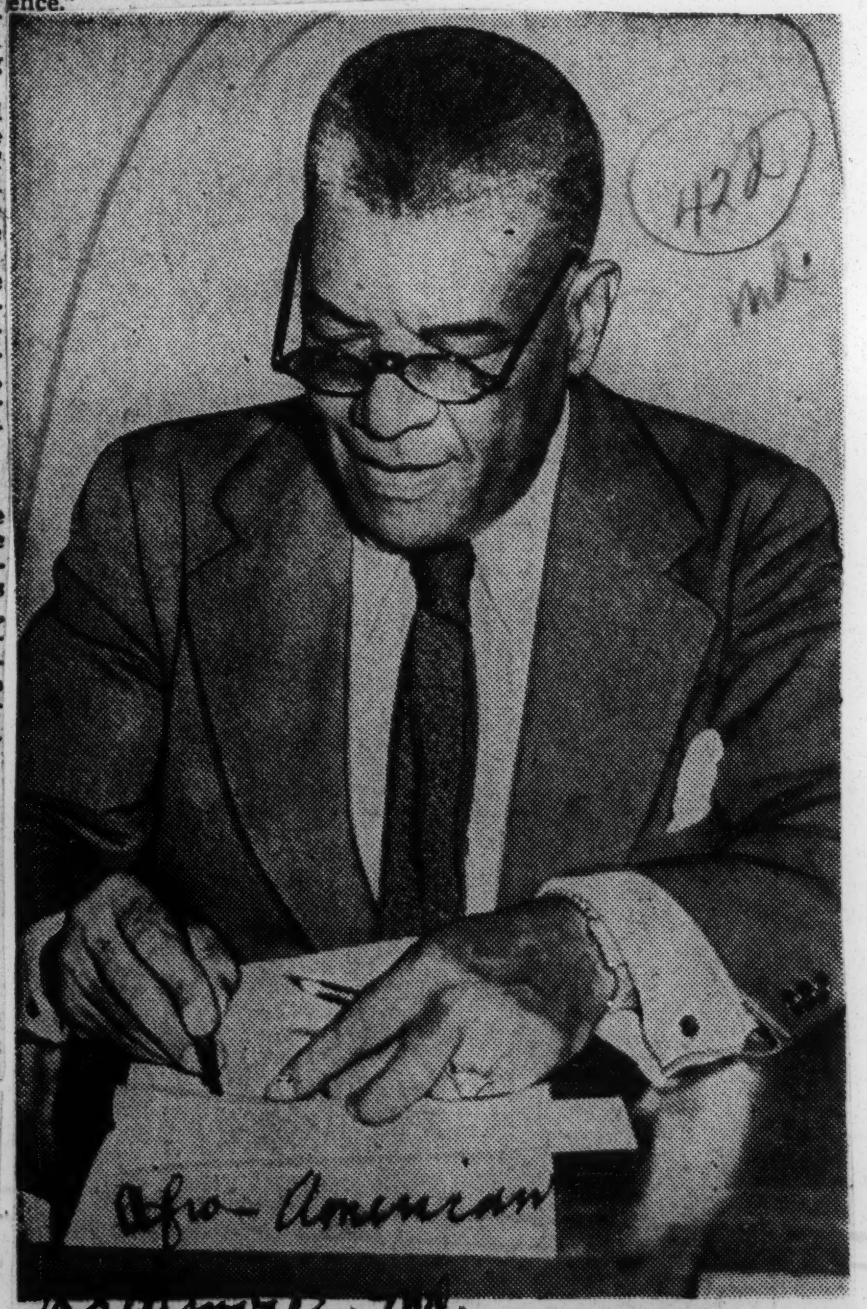
Moral Victory

Termed at least a moral victory for the Committee for Racial Democracy, which for more than four months has protested the institution's ban on admission, the ruling was denounced in wide quarters as being shot through with loopholes which permit the widest interpertation which a lesse may choose to impose.

Sat. 2-22-47

The board's statement asserted the university will impose "no restrictions on attendance" when the auditorium is leased "at the discretion of the management," for meetings or functions of a general educational nature.

Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the university, pointed out, however, that "there is nothing to keep a lessee restricting his audience."



Baltimore Md.

HISTORIC MOMENT—Oliver Randolph, Newark attorney, who was a member of the Essex County Constitutional delegation, is shown signing the proposed constitution on Wednesday, before it was presented to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll. Mr. Randolph, the only member of his race to be a delegate, co-sponsored the anti-discrimination clause.

MINNEAPOLIS HAILS CURB ON RACE BIAS

Mayor Humphrey Backs City's Ordinance as a Pattern for Others to Follow

By GEORGE STREATOR
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24—Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, who brought about the enactment of a city ordinance to punish as a misdemeanor an act of discrimination in employment by any person "whether acting in an official capacity or in private capacity," defended this statute today as a guide for other cities. A violation of the law carries a fine of $100 or ninety days in the city jail.

The Mayor, who feels certain of re-election next month, having polled 63 per cent of the total vote cast for fourteen candidates in a recent primary, said that the law against racial discrimination had the support of church people here.

He has also championed a State Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, which failed, he said, because of the opposition of voters in the rural counties, "who were also church people but voted otherwise."

He said that the law was not enacted by "Negro pressure," since there are only 6,500 Negroes here out of a population of 525,000.

He said that "there is lots of anti-Semitism here, too," noting that the Jewish population was about 35,000. The city ordinance cannot achieve all that is needed in this matter, he said, but added that the Mayor's council on human relations would strive to remove all traces of religious and racial bias.

He said that there was evidence that a good part of the city has been under restrictive real esate covenants, but the City Planning Commission no longer would approve a building contract so drawn. He said that the city put an end to segregation in temporary war housing and allowed Negro veterans to move in wherever they desired.

The Mayor said that the state had been "short-sighted" in refusing to allow the Federal Public Housing Authority to assist in city housing development, but believed, he said, that the situation now looked brighter.

Mayor Humphrey said 60 per cent of local Negroes were on relief in 1941. As a director of the War Manpower Commission during the war, he said, he found that "self-leadership" had helped "sell" the Negro worker to big employers here.

He praised Cecil E. Newman, a former Pullman porter and now editor of The Minneapolis Spokesman, for "converting" one industrialist to the employment of Negro workers on a large scale.

The community fund supports in this city, as elsewhere, a branch of the National Urban League for social welfare among Negroes. There are several other organizations giving attention to the problem of racial adjustment, and some left-wing groups working among Negroes, as would be expected, observers say, in a community which has had many labor upheavals.

The Urban League has established an industrial relations committee that includes both management and labor. The organization has been careful to discourage the professional left wing from membership, said James T. Wardlaw, league secretary. Both CIO and AFL officials are a part of the organization, which seeks to iron out problems of discrimination in employment.

Mr. Wardlaw said that most Negroes here "feel more free" and share with as many Negroes in St. Paul a degree of "oneness" with the community. He said that there was a great deal of prejudice on a personal level, but on reviewing the situation here he said he would call it "not one big Harlem, but several little groupings that might eventually grow into one."

The picture of housing, here as elsewhere, was coupled with the charge that Negroes are unable to build outside segregated areas and that banks and the National Housing Authority have combined to restrict the Negro to expanding ghettoes.

Mr. Wardlaw said that Negroes for the past ten years have been able to obtain financing for only two new houses, and both of these were through a credit union supported by postoffice employes. Both houses are in an area to which Negroes are now moving, he said.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIES OUT "VERMONT PLAN"

MINNEAPOLIS — This city and its twin, St. Paul, have become the second and third cities, respectively, to institute the "Vermont Plan", wherein children of various races visit with opposite races for the purpose of racial education. Twenty-seven Negro children are vacationing in white homes in neighboring cities.

Democracy Comes to Kansas City's Municipal Anditorium for 2 Nights

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 3-28-47

Whites and Negroes Sit Side By Side At Spencer Shows

By LOUIS BLUE

It CAN happen in Kansas City!! Democracy CAN live here!

Twice this week in the Municipal auditorium, Negro and white spectators sat side by side and enjoyed first a musical entertainment and then a sports event without sign, hint or threat of friction.

Those Kansas Citians, including city and auditorium officials, who hesitate to set a democratic seating policy at the city-owned auditorium because the "people of Kansas City are not yet ready" saw how wrong they were if they attended the "Jazz at the Philharmonic" concert Sunday night, and the Harlem Globetrotters-House of David basketball game in the arena, Wednesday night.

At both of those productions, sponsored by Francis M. Spencer, seats were sold on a "first come, first served" basis upon orders of Spencer, who does not permit segregation at any attraction which he brings here.

The crowd of 2,000 which attended Norman Granz's jazz concert was about one-third white. The 5,000 who saw the basketball game was about half white and half Negro. There was absolutely no segregation—no soild blocks of Negro spectators on one side and of whites on the other. People sat wherever they could find a seat which suited them. They went to the auditorium to hear a jazz concert and to see a basketball game. They were not concerned about maintaining Kansas City's unwritten policy of separation of the races in the tax-supported auditorium.

Fri. 3-28-47

Seating Meets Approval

Of course, every white person who attended the two events did not sit by a Negro and every Negro in the audience did not sit next to a white person. It does not happen that way. In a democratic seating arrangement, no attempt is made to set up artificial barriers nor is an effort made to consciously place Negroes and whites side by side. People simply find seats in a natural, normal process and when the house is filled, Negroes and whites are scattered throughout the hall.

Both the Sunday night and the Wednesday night crowds were orderly. The police department had extra men stationed at the auditorium Sunday, but there was no need for them. The officers sat idly by and watched the show.

Young white persons in the Sunday night crowd applauded vigorously when Carl R. Johnson, president of the N.A.A.C.P., spoke from Norman Granz's microphone saying that "this crowd here tonight demonstrates that Negro and white people of Kansas City can enjoy an event sitting side by side in the same auditorium without any trouble." The applause was indicative of the approval which the audience gave the democratic seating.

The performers Sunday night and again Wednesday night were of both races. Francis Spencer neither draws the color line in the audience nor in the productions that he brings here. Norman Granz' Jazz at the Philharmonic" group is composed of 11 persons, some white and some Negro (imbued with the spirit of democracy, we failed to count how many were white and how many colored). Granz himself is white. He built his aggregation from the best talent in outstanding name bands, both white and colored.

The basketball game was between a white team (House of David) and a Negro team (Harlem Globetrotters). The preliminary games also was interracial, with the McPherson Wheatshockers playing the Kansas City Stars. One team is white, the other Negro. The rooting also was done on an interracial basis with some white people in the audience pulling for the Globetrotters, and some Negroes favoring the bearded House of David. Choice was made on considerations other than color.

The spirit of true democracy really reigned at the Municipal auditorium this week. A mixed jazz band and an interracial basketball game brought entertainment to a mixed crowd with everybody having a good time.

By bringing to Kansas City two attractions which interest Negroes and whites equally, Promoter Spencer demonstrated that democratic seating is not only possible but practical and desirable at the Municipal auditorium.

He has opened the way for other promoters to take the same stand. Since the city government has left the question of segregation up to individual promoters, other sponsors can follow Spencer's example without fear that there will be "trouble." There won't be. We said this all along, but Spencer has come along and proved it.

The city government, having set its new policy of requiring each promoter to state in writing whether or not he wants segregation, has no and will not attempt to force Spencer to segregate his audience nor will the auditorium employes dare to "ease" Spencer out of the auditorium by refusing to give him dates for the auditorium. Other promoters cannot hide longer behind this feeble excuse.

Fri. 3-28-47

Crusader for Democracy

At the Sunday night concert, Norman Granz, crusader for deomcracy that he is, expressed approval of the democratic seating arrangement. He refuses to take his troupe to any city which segregates Negroes in the audience. At intermission, he introduced Earl D. Thomas, chairman of the Paseo division of the Paseo Y.W.C.A. Building campaign, who in turn presented Mr. Johnson who made an appeal for contributions to the building drive. Y.W.C.A. girls passed cups and received a total of $194.56.

Granz himself presented a personal check for $50 for the Y.W.C.A. building to Mrs. Maxine Jackson, a member of the Paseo staff.

After the formal jazz concert, Granz's band played for dancing with white couples and Negro couples dancing on the same floor at the same time to the same music, again without friction or incident. The experience of Sunday night proved how out-dated were other promoters who barred even Negro spectators from white dances and white spectators from Negro dances.

Kansas Citians have advanced along democratic lines much faster and have gone much farther than the city officials and some promoters realize. This week's experience emphasizes how unnecessary was the segregation at the Golden Gloves tournament.

The N.A.A.C.P. picket line was withdrawn from the auditorium for the two Spencerian presentations.

N. A. A. C. P. Photos

sponsors ment by Chancellor Arthur H
Compton of Washington Univer
discloses that the University
college. This plan was
adopted several weeks ago and
at present is being
James A. W...

'Med' School Opens Doors To Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Announce

ENJOY BASKETBALL GAME AND DEMOCRATIC SEATING. — These two pictures, taken at the Harlem Globetrotter-House of David basketball game in the arena of the Municipal auditorium Wednesday night illustrate the democratic seating arrangement which was in effect all over the hall. The basketball game was sponsored by Francis M. Spencer, who does not permit segregation at any events which he

Fri. 3-28-47

ST. LOUIS CATHOLICS DROP SCHOOL FIGHT

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5 (U.P.) — The Catholic Parents Association, formed about a month ago to fight admission of Negro students to white Catholic parochial schools, voted tonight to end their opposition and disband the organization. The vote was taken after a stormy fifty-minute session.

John P. Barrett, a paint contractor and leader of the group, argued heatedly with parents who opposed disbanding the organization.

"I plead with you people to disband the group," Mr. Barrett said. "I will definitely not continue as chairman. I am a Catholic. The only way I can remain a Catholic is to give up the chairmanship.

"I don't want what happened to me to happen to anyone."

Then the vote was taken. There were only a few scattered "noes."

Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter ruled a few days before schools opened last month that Negroes should be admitted for the first time to white parochial schools in his archdiocese, because the one all-Negro Catholic high school was overcrowded. The association was formed by parents of 500 pupils, and court action was planned to prevent Archbishop Ritter from carrying out his ruling. He replied two weeks ago with a

Place, C May already completed three weeks post-graduate work in a course in opthomology. He is the first colored student to enter the school.

It is pointed out that the action to admit colored students has been contemplated for some time and it is known that Dr. Compton has long been favorable to the idea of admitting Negroes to the Medical College.

Fri. 3-28-47

City Asks Taxes, So Washington U. Opens Medical School To Negroes

Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill

Chicago

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Negroes have been admitted as students to Washington University School of Medicine for the first time, it was announced last week by Chancellor Arthur H. Compton. Sat. 7-12-47

Dr. James W. Nofles of 4628 Lewis pl., has completed a three-week post-graduate course in ophthalmology under the approval of the university's board of directors.

The change of policy applies only to the medical school in regular and post-graduate courses. The exclusive lily-white policy of the institution has not changed in the other schools and colleges.

St. Louis University, the other school in St. Louis opened its doors to Negroes two years ago. Significant in the Washington school opening is that the medical school of St. Louis University is the only one of the institution's schools that does not admit Negroes.

Chancellor Explains Policy

In announcing that qualified Negroes will be admitted to the medical school, Chancellor Compton said:

"In view of the recent increase in the number and scope of post-graduate courses in the school of medicine, the board is of the opinion that Washington University is in a position to render an unusual service to the education of Negro physicians and surgeons of this country."

Qualifications are given as suitable personal qualities and evidence of intellectual ability as indicated by scholastic records achieved in completing the necessary preliminary three years of college courses.

Entrance to the medical school is difficult. A record number of applications have been received for September. Already there are 2,000 applicants for the 86 places open in the freshman class, although the demand for post-graduate courses is much lighter.

A case is now pending in the St. Louis courts in which the city seeks to collect from Washington University taxes for certain properties owned throughout the city. The school contends that the property's income should be tax-free because it is used for the education of its students. Sat. 7-12-47

The St. Louis branch of the NAACP has entered the case on behalf of the city, contending that it does not educate the city's students in that it has barred the admission of Negro students.

Teachers Discuss Techniques To Lower Children's Racial Strain

Daily Worker

Atlanta Ga

ST. LOUIS — (ANP)—Teachers and administrators attending a series of meetings in University City High School, sponsored by the St. Louis County Teachers association and the National Council of Christians and Jews, discussed educational techniques to be used to instruct children in utilizing knowledge for reducing racial and religious tensions and bettering human relationships, here last week.

Primary need, as viewed by all speakers, was the teacher's becoming acquainted with students and their families in order that they might identify and evaluate social needs of each pupil. Herbert K. Walther, director of student teaching, University of Denver, held that the schools and community agencies should exchange information on their efforts toward improving relations among races, creeds, aliens, economic groups and other sources of inter-group strife

Called Weapons

William Van Til, of the New York bureau for intercultural education said "Although the historical, economic and psychological roots of prejudice are deep, true democracy in action, religious tradition and the findings of science are incontrovertible weapons."

Wed. 12-17-47

He outlined the types of films, books and radio broadcasts now available to combat prejudice and shared Miss Prudence Bostwick's view that each student must be assisted to understand his role in society. Miss Bostwick is supervisor in the Denver public school system. Other speakers included Miss Alice Keliher, head of department of human relations, New York university; and Arnold Meier, evaluation director in education, Denver public schools.

Negro Freedom Rally

42d 1947

UNITY NEEDED FOR FIGHT ON LYNCHING

Daily Worker (42d) New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

THE SIXTH Negro Freedom Rally, last Monday night in Madison Square Garden attended by 4,000 persons, mostly Negroes, drew a scolding from one of its main speakers, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, North Carolina educator and leader. "Do the Negroes want to stop lynchings?" Dr. Brown asked in one of her climaxes. "If so," she continued, "then this meeting does not show it. We have got to unite."

Obviously let down at the sight of the small audience in the immense auditorium, Dr. Brown hammered at the need for unity —unity of the Negro people and between the Negroes and the liberal whites while the small audience applauded vigorously.

The audience sensed that Dr. Brown's remarks did not mean that the people themselves were not united but that there were some leaders who worked for disunity. Thurs. 6-19-47

And she indicated for whom the darts were meant when she declared, "Negroes must organise North and South and East and West, determined that nothing can divide them and that dollars can't buy them. We must then say unitedly to the people of America that lynching must go! And lynching will go!" Thunderous applause greeted each of her oratorical thrusts.

AUDIENCE WAITS

The audience had waited through three hours of singing, dancing, award-passing to get to the business of the evening—the fight against lynching. One man in the mezzanine stood up at ten o'clock and protested, "When you stop lynchings with music let me know and I will be back; I'm leaving!"

As he and a few others arose to leave, an usher asked him to be quiet and he answered: "I've fought all over the world for freedom and I think it is time that we acted for freedom now at home and quit playing so much music." The audience applauded him.

But the parade of artists con-

ASK QUESTIONS

By eleven o'clock members of the audience were asking questions. What was wrong with the rally? Did we come to a rally against lynching or to a jam session? Thur. 6-19-47

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., answered some of these questions in advance in an article published in the Daily Worker June 11:

"It (the Negro Freedom Rally) is unrepresentative of the major currents among the Negroes," he wrote. "The progressive, militant and unity spokesman among the Negro people have been deliberately excluded. CIO and AFL unions, which are and have formed the basis of the strongest support to the fight for Negro rights are left out."

The Councilman was right. He was right again when he wrote, "...such a rally has nothing in common with previous Negro Freedom Rallies..."

PRIVATE GROUP

Beginning in 1942 the annual Garden rally has been a sell-out. Except for 1942 all other rallies have been under the auspices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, composed of Negro and white representatives of CIO and AFL local unions.

This year a private group incorporated the name "Negro Freedom Rally" and excluded the labor leaders and organizations from participation and announced that the rally would "expose the nefarious activities of the Communists." Confusion was thereby created both within and without the sponsoring commitee.

In this confusion most of the speakers scheduled withdrew and many sincere opponents of lynch-law, Negro and white, decided to sit the meeting out. Rep. A. Clayton Powell and Nnamdi Azikiwe, while remaining as sponsors of the meeting, refused to appear as speakers.

Persons attending the meeting were greeted by pickets of the United African Nationalist Movement. They gave out a leaflet which read: "Who's Got the Cash?" The question also appeared on a number of placards, and referred to the fact that the coordinator of the rally, Neil Scott, was to get 60 percent of the proceeds. This fact kept many away who could not stand to see the misery of the Negro people turned into a commercial project.

LIVING REMINDER

Mrs. Tessie Earle, whose son, Willie Earle was lynched by the mob of South Carolina cabbies, was introduced to the audience and a collection was taken for her and her family. She is the mother of seven, two of whom are now in the armed services.

Her presence was a dramatic, living reminder of the lynch wave now threatening the Negro people. It may have been due to her presence and to the temper of the audience that not one of the speakers followed through on the red-baiting threat.

By all standards this year's Negro Freedom Rally was a flop.

But this is no time, especially to those who looked into the sorrow-worn face of a lynched man's mother—this is no time for the people to allow the fight against lynching and for Negro rights to flop. Thur. 6-19-47

The words of the man who walked out on the music should stick: "We fought a war for freedom, and we want some action for freedom now!" And Dr. Brown's: "Unite the Negro people of the North, South, East and West and say to America, Lynching must stop!"

Disunity in Guise of 'Negro Freedom'

Daily Worker (42d) New York, N.Y. Wed. 6-11-47

By Benjamin J. Davis

MANY QUESTIONS are being asked with reference to the so-called "Negro Freedom Rally" scheduled for Madison Square Garden on June 16. Those who have been associated with previous freedom rallies, and particularly those who were among the founders of these rallies, have a duty to appraise publicly the forthcoming venture.

Previous Negro Freedom rallies were representative, non-partisan demonstrations of unity of all points of view among the Negro people. They were based upon solidarity between the Negro people, organized labor and white progressives on a common program of action to advance the cause of Negro rights.

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Daily Worker (42d) New York, N.Y. Wed. 6-11-47

has chosen Harlem as the central fascist lynch terror now taking point of attack and destruction. place against Negro citizens. Such a rally will serve the cause of disunity and reaction, and at a most dangerously harmful time to the welfare of the Negro people.

PUBLICITY from the so-called Rally, Inc.," Freedom Rally as exposing activities of the and plays up sponght to "rid their orof Communists." fights hardest for Negnames of prominent sincere figures!

Is it any wonder that the promoters of the rally have clumsily doused it with the sweet-smelling perfume of high-sounding slogans, other sincere figures!

Is it any wonder either that Rep. A. Clayton Powell, who was associated with the Communists—originally announce that he made unmatched con- to the struggle for rally, should not be present to speak and would at- will not be present to the rally is being "operated and controlled" by others than the red-baiting dirty and controlled." Is it any wonder that despised un-American himself. Is it any wonder native of John Rankin and Nnabdi Azikiwe, prominent native African, has withdrawn from the Committee of the misused banner of speakers' list because of the rally. "Negro Freedom" the rally will fusion" around the rally.

Undoubtedly, the remaining sinfor democ- a "fighter Irving Ives, who voted cere anti-fascists associated with organized labor in the rally, who are pro-labor and gains of the Taft-Hartley militant advocates of unity, and this, just after Negro rights, have not re-exam- And CIO and AFL workers de- ined the nature of this rally.

Wed. 6-11-47

FURTHERMORE, the rally is CLEARLY, such a rally has nothing in common with previous Negro rallies, but promises to be a hodge-podge of labor-haters, red-baiters and anti-Negro vate promoter and adventurer, who have never moved one Neil Scott, who has never been

WHAT IS BEHIND the sharp disunity in guise of this rally from all New York, N.Y.

Behind the rally, such a rally has struggles, indignation and ills of common with previous the Negro people. Sixty percent of the net proceeds of the rally will go into the pockets of a private promoter and adventurer, one Neil Scott, who has never been

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Negro rallies, a hodge-podge of labor-haters, red-baiters and anti-Negro phonies, who have never moved their little fingers to stop the

identified with a single struggle of the Negro people. Mr. Scott, who is being useful to powerful forces of reaction, evidently is gambling that the terrific campaign of red-baiting, labor-baiting and general reaction which is emanating from the national GOP and the Truman Administration, can be turned into a fat bankroll and into some very profitable connections for himself and his so-called "associates."

But the so-called National Negro Day celebration which took place in Madison Square Garden on May 27—when only 2,000 people were present!—should serve as a warning to all attempts to commercialize or "incorporate" the struggle for Negro rights. 425

Wed. 6-11-47

THE NEGRO PEOPLE, labor and progressive forces—including the Communists—are supporting and will continue to support all projects which advance the cause of Negro rights, no matter under whose auspices. However, content, not name, is decisive. The Negro people and their allies want and are fighting for unity—unity of jobs, decent housing, the smashing of lynch terror, for an FEPC and for the outlawing of Jimcrow and anti-Semitism. More and more they're rejecting the faithless promises of the Republican and Democratic national leaderships and their hangers-on. For 1948, they are turning toward independent political action, which will save this country from fascism and promote democracy for labor and the people.

42d 1947

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune
August 21, 1947

RACE SEGREGATION BARRED BY PROPOSAL

(The Associated Press)

New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 20.—A convention drawing up a new constitution for New Jersey voted today to include in the proposed charter a provision which would make New Jersey one of the first states in the nation to ban by constitutional provision segregation by race, religion or otherwise in the schools or state militia.

The convention, debating a bill of rights section for the charter, approved an anti-discrimination clause advanced by Oliver Randolph of Essex county, the only Negro delegate.

Approval by a 50-to-18 vote came after a long debate. The question of ratification of the new constitution will be on the ballot at the next general election.

New Jersey Sets the Pace

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

The adoption, last week, by the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention of an anti-discrimination clause banning segregation in the public schools and in the State militia, makes it one of the first States in the Union to have such a provision in its charter.

Much credit is due Attorney Oliver Randolph of Newark, distinguished attorney and legislator, for introducing the measure and fighting it through to acceptance.

New Jersey has been one of the worst offenders in the "free" North in its discrimination against Negro citizens, and if the new clause in the State constitution is finally accepted it will become the standard bearer in a new campaign for real democracy.

It is to be hoped that Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania will follow in thus outlawing educational discrimination, and that all of the States in the North, East and West will follow New Jersey's example in making their militia organizations examples of democracy and fairplay. Sat. 8-30-47

ELOQUENT MR. RANDOLPH

Afro American 42d

One man with God is a majority.

Oliver Randolph, Newark attorney and sole colored member of the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention put through a resolution which from now on bars discrimination because of race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin in the State. Baltimore Md.

New Jersey thus becomes the first State to place a constitutional ban on separation of the races in the National Guard or in the public schools.

Congratulations of New Jersey's well-thinking citizens go out to Mr. Randolph, and the AFRO commends especially the white members of the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention who allowed themselves to be persuaded by Mr. Randolph's eloquence and earnestness. 9-27-47

Wins "Strike It Rich" Quiz; Aids Her Interracial Club

Saint Louis Argus, 42d
Saint Louis Missouri

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Twenty little girls, from six to 12 years old, who live in one of Newark's (N.J.) less prosperous neighborhoods, may find themselves launched on careers

New Jersey

ranging from typists to novelists because Mrs. Geneva Stanford, young Negro housewife won $365 as a contestant on a recent broadcast of "Strike It Rich," Columbia network's human interest quiz program. (CBS, 10:30-11:00 p.m., EST). Fri.

Mrs. Stanford participated in the program because she wanted to finance the purchase of four typewriters for her "Polly Pigtails Club," an inter-racial group she formed to provide constructive recreation for her own six-year-old daughter and other little girls who live near her home at 100 Barclay Street, Newark.

First State to Enact Such Law

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Bill of Rights Okeyed by 472,000 Majority

Sat. 11-15-47

JIM CROW OUTLAWED

Segregation in Guard and Schools Banned

42d N.J.

NEWARK

Colored voters throughout the State, both Republican and Democrat, contributed substantially to the "Yes" vote which on Tuesday outmoded the 103-year-old constitution and gave Jersey a new charter by a thumping majority of more than 472,000.

In adopting the new charter, drawn this summer by the Constitutional Convention which met at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, they gave approval to a Bill of Rights amendment which outlaws sergegation in schools and in the State militia.

Gives Equal Rights To All

Sponsored by Oliver Randolph of Newark, the lone colored delegate to the convention, the clause stated:

"No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military rights nor be discriminated against in the exercise of civil or military right, nor be seregated in the militia or in the public schools because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin."

The only colored candidate elected on a State legislature was James A. Curtis of Newark, one of the 12 Republican candidates of the Essex State Assembly.

One Of 3 Essex Coroners

In Essex also, John M. Dabney, Newark mortician, was one of the three GOP candidates elected county coroner.

James Marshall, running for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, went down before the Republican ticket which swept the county with an 85,000 plurality.

Bars Stay Open In Bridgeton

By a margin of 103 votes, the citizens turned down a proposal to close local bars in Bridgeton. The vote was 3,143 to 3,040.

The referendum was a contest between church people on one side and tavern keepers on the other.

Among the issues raised by the church group, formerly organized into the Citizens' Decency Committee under leadership of the Rev. John Hutchinson, was one which hinged around the presence of hundreds of farm workers and transient laborers from the South.

Was Too Comprehensive

The group took the position that the presence of these people provoked a liquor problem and made it unsafe for women and children. It proposed closing the taverns across the tracks and making exclusive clubs of the uptown bars.

The cause of the tavern owners was aided when alcoholic beverage commissioner Hock ruled that if the proposal was voted in, all bars, uptown and across the tracks too, would have to close.

The Good Fight

Coed Who Quit Biased Sorority Cheered Around the World

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-28-47 42D

BECAUSE an Upsala College senior didn't believe in compromising on important issues, the Orange, N.J., college has a new sorority which admits all qualified students, regardless of their race and color.

Last March, 21-year-old Naomi Charner was vice president of the Upsala chapter of Phi Omega Chi Sorority, when members blackballed Bernice Petty, 19-year-old freshman of Summit, N.J., simply because she was colored.

When she couldn't get her sorors to see that they couldn't leave girls out because they "look different or pray a little different," she quit. Sat. 6-28-47

Two Others Followed

Marjorie and Mary Zimmerman two other members, followed suit and the impetus was given for formation of a new sorority.

Just last week, the college social committee granted a charter to the new group which is known as Delta Beta Delta Sorority.

Its constitution forbids racial and religious bias and its members include four Jewish students, a Chinese, a Catholic and four Protestants and four colored girls, including Miss Petty.

Proof that the younger generation is smarter than their parents may be found in the fact that Miss Charner lost no campus friends as the result of her stalwart action and that she has received hundreds of letters from all over the country (including the South) and from abroad praising her for her courage. Many of them proposed marriage.

Letters of Praise

A letter from Paris, France, read: ". . . the few lines in Time (about your action) have done more for my feelings toward the States than the entire year's issue of Reader's Digest . . . Signed, Marcel Samanon."

A white veteran in Columbus, Mo., said: "Congratulations for resigning from a jim crow sorority I am a white veteran who is just now beginning to realize what the war was fought for . . . Such actions Sat. 6-28-47 as yours will cause the word 'democracy' to mean something . . ."

Another message simply signed, "A Mother," added: "I have a grand youngster in college and she too, was refused admission into a sorority . . .

NAOMI CHARNER

"It is to the mothers of tomorrow, made from calibre such as yours, that we can really hope for peace in our world. . . ."

Last week, Miss Charner, a native of Newark, graduated as class valedictorian. She plans now to attend law school and afterwards to practice.

She believes that "there has got to be a change in the narrow way of living," and more people must refuse to compromise on important issues even if it means a personal sacrifice, if there is to be true democracy. Sat. 6-28-47

Princeton Project Proves Arts Can Overcome Bias

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 42D Sat. 5-3-47

Mixed University and Township Groups Find Common Ground in Variety of Hobbies

PRINCETON, N.J. — Racial barriers have been let down by Princeton Group Arts, a social service project sponsored by members of the faculty of Princeton University, which continues to hold its tradition of white students only.

Dr. J. Kendall Willis, chief of the University's health department, told a press conference last week that Group Arts includes professional and trades people of all races living in Princeton Township.

"Common participation in some work is the surest cure for all racial bias," Dr. Willis said. "All mention of race and religion is studiously avoided, on the simple theory that it's unnecessary," he added. Sat. 5-3-47

Variety of Art Forms

Art forms in which participants joiln include ballet dancing, painting, clay modeling, creative writing, dramatics, concerts and various types of worship.

The project sponsors a monthly showing of paintings, products of its workshop, at the Princeton Public Library, and public concerts by mixed groups.

Members are charged a fee of $2.50 to cover registration and workshop materials. Instructions are given by volunteers of both races, who have had specialized training in various fields.

To assure community-wide support, Mayor Minot C. Morgan is serving as vice-chairman under Dr. Willis.

SEGREGATION BAN ADOPTED IN JERSEY

42D N.Y. Times Thurs. 8-21-47

Anti-Discrimination Clause Is Put Into Charter Draft by Vote of 50 to 18

DEBATE ON ISSUE HEATED

Compromise Seems Probable After Democrats Discuss New Proposal on Taxes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20—An anti-discrimination clause that would ban segregation in public schools and the militia was adopted today by the State Constitutional Convention. New Jersey thus promises to be one of the first states in the Union to have such a provision in its charter.

The anti-discrimination amendment, which was introduced by Oliver Randolph of Essex, only Negro delegate to the convention, was adopted by a vote of 50 to 18, but only after considerable debate. Mrs. Myra C. Hacker of Bergen called it a "totalitarian concept that is most unfortunate because it would create racial animosities instead of alleviating them."

The convention by unanimous consent adopted the constitutional article on executive, militia and civil officers, thus completing action on the first of five drafts to be submitted to the electorate in November. Thurs. 8-21-47

Text of Bias Provision

Mr. Randolph's amendment to the Bill of Rights provides: "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right nor be discriminated against in any civil right or segregated in the militia or public schools on account of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin."

Mr. Randolph said that his amendment would make New Jersey "the torchbearer in the fight for justice, democracy and social progress." He was replying to a statement by Mrs. Hacker that social rights were "a process of slow adjustment, to be solved by education rathter than imposed from above."

Declaring that social rights cannot be established by law, Mrs. Hacker contended that the amendment struck at motives and intentions rather than over[illegible]

"It limits the right to make judgments and would operate to suppress freedom of speech and press," she charged.

Tax Compromise in Sight

Meanwhile Mayor Frank H. Eggers of Jersey City and other Democrats met to review a proposed tax clause in the Constitution, with indications that a compromise acceptable to both Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and Hudson County would be drafted.

This development encourages Governor Driscoll to look for early agreement on all remaining contested issues, It was hoped the convention might be able to end floor debate this week on the various drafts of articles for the new charter.

Democratic leaders in Hudson County, where the bulk of the railroad tax money is distributed, have fought continuation of teh special $3 rate for railroads and seek a return to the former system of taxation of railroad property at local municipal rates.

Milton A. Feller of Elizabeth is credited by the Governor and others with suggesting the compromise that now is under convention study. Thurs. 8-21-47

It would restore the local rates as a constitutional guarantee to municipalities but would continue as a part of the state taxing system the taxation of franchises with earnings as a factor in determining franchise values.

Under the present legislation railroads contribute about $15,000,000 annually to the state treasury in taxes. The new proposal was estimated to increase the total to about $18,000,000.

The plan would eliminate the present $3 tax on first, third and fourth class railroad property which now goes to the state. Second class property returns would go to municipalities as they always have but at the local rate in each. Thurs. 8-21-47

The convention defeated by a vote of 55 to 18 an amendment by Wayne D. McMurray of Monmouth to reduce the voting age to eighteen.

Hats Off!

P.M. New York Mon. 8-25-47

All Mill Basin Mourns Two Good Neighbors

By NAT KANTER

The story under this headline described the funeral of Vivian Hutchings, 17, and her brother Gerald, 11, who drowned in Brooklyn's East Mill Basin Creek.

"The shock to the community was especially keen," Kanter's story continued, "because the Hutchings family is probably the best-known and most-loved in Mill Basin. . . .

"The Hutchingses are Negroes. They are the only Negro family in Mill Basin. They were the only Negroes at the funeral. . . .

"They moved into the section five years ago. P.M. new York

"Nobody spoke to them at first. . . . There was hardly a night that somebody did not scrawl epithets on the walls of their house. . . .

"The Hutchingses took it quietly and with dignity. Mon. 8-25-47

"There came a time when the chalked insults no longer appeared. White kids came home from school with the Hutchings children to play; their mothers on the way to the grocer's stopped to chat with Mrs. Hutchings. They got to know the family as decent Americans.

"So the Hutchingses became active in the life of the community. They joined the Kingslawn church.

"When it came to making the funeral arrangements, somebody found out that there wasn't enough money. . . . So the neighbors took over. . . . One man gave $50. A little girl gave two pennies. . . ."

To News *reporter Nat Kanter for his high service to the cause of interracial understanding:*

Hats Off!

Interracial

P.M. 9-22-47 ltr

Dear Editor:

Recently we received a letter from the New York *Times* in reply to ours concerning the placement of our ad which described our boarding house and carried the words "interracial house."

Apparently the *Times* does not approve of our New York state law which prohibits the practise of racial discrimination in hotels and boarding houses, and—to evade it—refuses to accept ads specifying non-discrimination. To quote from the *Times'* letter: "To comply with our advertising regulations, we shall appreciate your omitting the phrase 'interracial house' from the text."

We fail to perceive any fundamental difference between a refusal to accept boarders of all races and a refusal to print ads for boarding houses specifying non-discrimination between races. 9-22-47 ltr

RICHARD LEONARD

Jeffersonville, N. Y.

Hats Off!

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Ralph Bell and his wife, Pert Kelton, stage and radio actors, rented a Summer place at Belle Isle, on Long Island Sound, when the owner assured them there were no restrictions on the local public bathing beach. When the Bells took their Negro maid to the beach with them, however, their neighbors tried to dissuade them from that practice by making "friendly suggestions." 42d N.Y.

When that failed, members of the local improvement association threatened the Bells with legal action. That, too, failed, and a campaign of abuse, petty annoyances, vilification and outright threats of violence followed. Still the Bells refused to be swayed. To the Bells, for refusing to compromise with their convictions against racial bigotry: Mon. 9-1-47

Hats off!

Population Council

INTERRACIAL GOODWILL—Members of the Senior Peoples Community Club of the Salvation Army Red Shield Neighborhood House in New York dance an Italian quadrille. There are 731 members in this interracial club, most of them over 70 years of age. They comprise a mixed group of Chinese, Negroes and whites.

have used as a substitute, milder phrases such as "convenient to churches."

Elimination of the words of discrimination, of course, does not eliminate the fact of discrimination. But it does rob discrimination to a degree, at least—of the social acceptance it once had when hatred and segregation could be advertised, openly and blatantly. Now the resorts which do not believe in American equality are prevented from expressing the ingrowing feeling of inferiority which results in discrimination, except in privately mailed folders or letters. Sun. 7-20-47

The drive for decency to date has been mainly negative. The Hotel Marcy idea adds a positive touch, which can be made the spearhead of a drive to clean up not only the advertising, but the practice of resort owners. The American people are fundamentally decent and sound, and they will support businessmen—resort owners and otherwise—who operate the American way—no discrimination!

Believes Prejudice Can Be Melted Down'

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—A belief that "prejudice can be melted down" was expressed here last week by this city's highest Negro public school official.

Dr. Frank A. Turner, recently appointed assistant director of community education, explained how he began breaking down white-Negro prejudice 25 years ago when he was assigned to Junior high school 25 in the Bronx. He asked a white girl student to dance with a Negro boy until he posed the proposition as a dare.

After she accepted the dare, she told Turner the boy was a "wonderful dancer. He taught me some grand new steps," she said. Fri. 7-11-47

"You see, prejudice can be overcome," the 49-year-old educator said. "It requires a lot of patience, though, a lot of it."

"To melt down prejudice let Negroes and whites, Jews and Catholics, Swedes and Filippines get into broad social activities together," Turner said. "Then they begin to realize they are all equally human. Games, dances, forums, and so on, for both parents and children of all races—they work wonders, I have discovered from my own experience.

atlanta, Ga.

ADULTS, PLEASE COPY—YONKERS, N. Y.—"You don't judge a man by his race or color. You judge him by his words and work." That isn't a quotation from any famous philosopher or pundit. It is a simple statement made by a small boy in School 12, Yonkers, N. Y., as his class celebrated "Brotherhood Week." The boy is Daniel Lee, a Catholic of Irish extraction, who is shown here in classroom with Marcia Lampl (left), a Hungarian-American Jewess, and Carrie Custis, Negro Protestant (right). Maybe we should all go back to school! —NP) Sun. 2-23-47

From the Readers

Pretty Girls Wanted

Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

Have you ever thought about why you never saw the face of a Negro girl as "Miss Subways"? Well, I did, and that was why I wrote to John Robert Powers, who is responsible for picking "Miss Subways." One of his interviewers told me that they are not prejudiced, but that Negro girls (or their friends who think they are pretty) simply have not applied for interviews. The Powers Agency interviews about 150 girls per month for this contest, and they said that only two Negro girls applied recently. They will interview anyone regardles of race.

This is not just a question of getting a Negro girl chosen as "Miss Subways," or even to get started in getting modeling jobs open to Negro women in agencies that discriminate at present. This can mean the beginning of getting pictures of Negroes in our magazines, newspapers, subway ads, etc., in roles other than that of maids, butlers, or mamies. Mon. 5-4-47

New York JEANNE F. SPRITER

N.Y. Interracial Fellowship Holds 4th Annual Session

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORQ—On May 15, 200 members and friends of the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York gathered at St. Mark Methodist Church for the fourth annual meeting. A dinner was served at 6:30 p.m. G. H. Peters led group singing, and Edward Ware sang "Tthe Lord's Prayer."

Dr. Earl Adams, executive director of the Protestant Council of New York, congratulated the Fellowship on its outstanding service. In his annual report, the Rev. Ralph H. Rowse, executive director of the fellowship, announced the subject for next year's meetings. Race Relationse speakers, Fb. 8, 1948, at th Cathedral of St. John the Divinew will be Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

Art of Living Together

Only disciplined, courageous and devoted service of their Lord will help men and women of all races to live together as brothers," the Rev. Mr. Rowe stated. Mrs. Allan K. Chalmers, retiring president, was cited by the Rev. Toru Motsumoto for her outstanding service for interracial justice.

She said, Christians must never become adjusted to enforced segregation. Instead the must be alert to strengthen every move which breaks the pattern. Miss Margaret Forsythe, Foreign Relations Secretary of the National YWCA Board, described her recent trip to Europe. Sun. 5-24-47

Officers elected were: president, the Rev. Tollie L. Caution; first vice-president, the Rev. Jacob Wagner; secodn vice president, the Rev. E. N. Rodriguez (these three to serve as co-chairmen); treasurer, Henry F. Alderfer; financial secretary, Mrs. Ralph H. Rowse; secretary, the Rev. John L. Bryant; executive director, the Rev. Ralph H. Rowse. Directors elected were the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, Mrs. Glenn Garbutt, the Rev. John Pearson, and Oliver Crawford.

Letter From the Editor

PM New York, N.Y.

The AMERICAN Way—

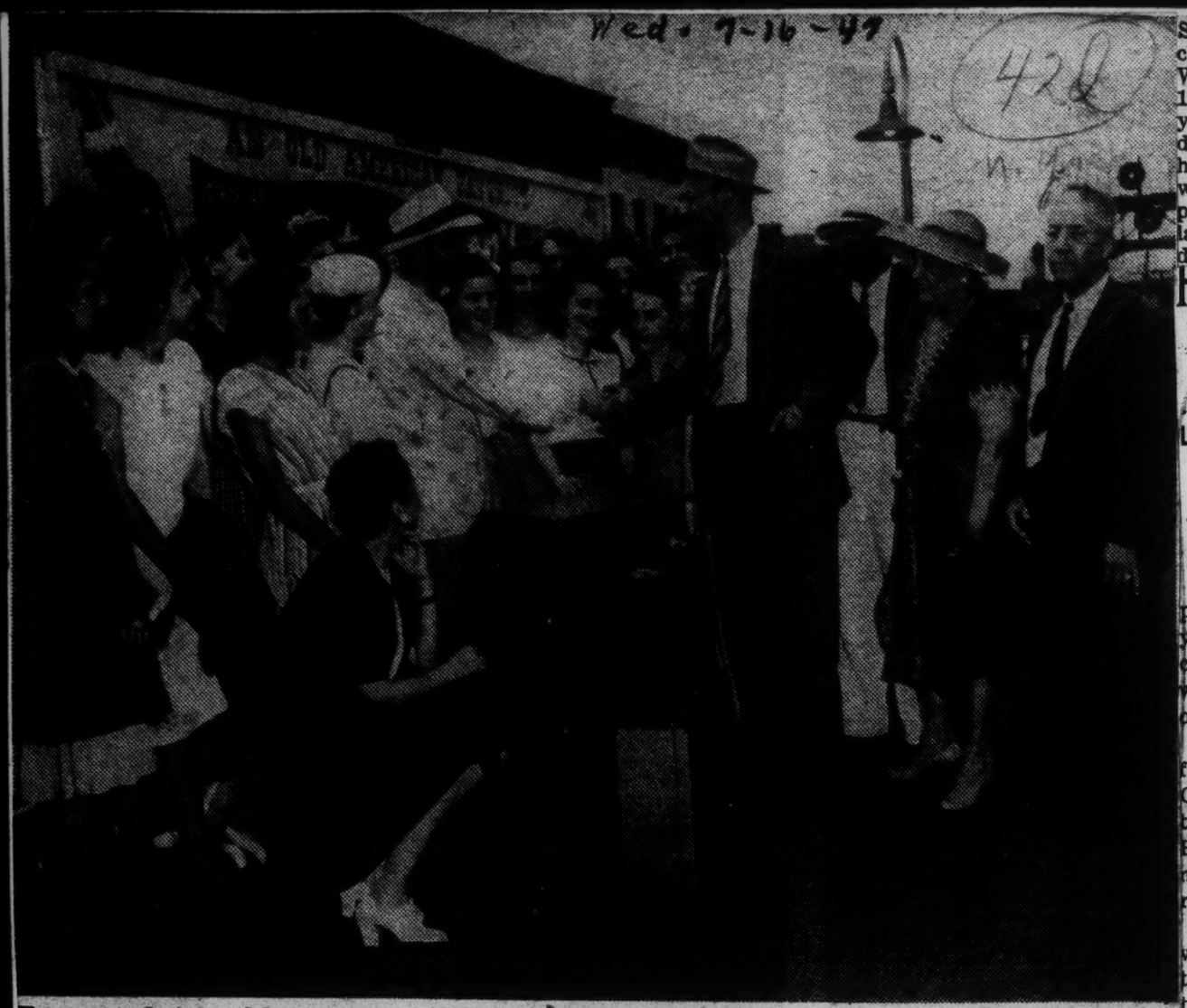
The biggest news—and the most heart-warming—in the field of race relationships in today's paper isn't in the news columns at all. It is in an ad on Page 10. Sun. 7-20-47

The ad is news because it provides hotel advertising with an affirmative slogan to fight back at the negative words of hate and discrimination that for years have cluttered up so many hotel ads.

The slogan is simple: "Operated the American way—no discrimination!"

It appears in the ad of Hotel Marcy at Lake Placid, under a statement by Jack M. Davis, for the hotel, inviting other decent-thinking resort hotel owners to pick it up and use it. We hope they do.

Some years ago, PM conducted a crusade which lasted for many months against the use of such phrases as, "Restricted," or "Gentiles only," or "Christians only" in resort advertising. As a result o fthat campaign, resort ads appearing locally were largely cleaned up. The old words of hate were almost completely eliminated from resort copy, although a few discriminatory resorts



Fourteen Quincy, Mass., young people arrived here yesterday to repay a visit made to their homes last year by Harlem children as part of an interracial good will program sponsored by Congregational churches here and in Quincy. Above, Rev. Herbert King, right, of Gract Congregational Church, 310 W. 139th St., welcomes Rev. Bedros Baharian of the Quincy Church and the young visitors. *Photo by Morris Gordon, PM*

July 16, 1947

White Children Guests of Negroes in Race Demonstration

NEW YORK, July 16.—(AP)—Fifteen white children from a New England Congregational church are guests for 13 days of Negro boys and girls in Harlem of the same faith to demonstrate, their elders said, "the folly of racial intolerance."

The white children, 14 girls and one boy, are from Quincy Point Congregational church in the nearly all-white community of Quincy, Mass.

They are visiting children of Grace Congregational church in Harlem. Twenty-two youngsters from the Negro church visited boys and girls in Quincy last summer.

The white children, such as Barbara and Jean Neil and Dorothy Severance, will visit children of their own age and sex. All are in the 14 to 19 age group. The Rev. Bedros Baharias, pastor of the uincy Point church, brought the Quincy contingent Tuesday for a 13-day visit, The Rev. W. Herbert King, pastor of Grace Congregational church, said his parishioners contributed $1,300 for the project.

VISIT TO HARLEM HAILED

Bay State White Youngsters Say Hospitality Was Excellent

QUINCY, Mass., July 28 (AP)—Back from a two-week visit with Negro families in Harlem, fourteen white Quincy youngsters were enthusiastic about the experiment and their leader expressed hope that the same thing could be done again next year.

The Rev. Bedros Banarian, pastor of Quincy Point Congregational Church, said "Everything was perfect and the hospitality of Harlem was excellent."

Mr. Baharian arranged for the vacation in Harlem for twelve white girls and two white boys in conjunction with the Grace Congregational Church in Harlem. The plan was "to prove the folly of racial intolerance."

One of the Quincy visiting party, Lindsay Tait, 18, said:

"They should make this an annual affair. These girls have learned a lot."

CHILDREN GO ON OUTING

Community Councils Entertain 120 From Four Boroughs

The recreation committee of the Community Councils of New York City held yesterday the first of a series of outings at Staten Island parks and beaches for underprivileged children of the four boroughs.

Cornelius A. Hall, Staten Island Borough President and an honorary member of the committee, was host to 120 boys and girls 4 to 12 years old from Manhattan and the Bronx. The children, forty of them Negroes, crossed from the Battery on the ferry boat Tompkinsville. Many of them never had traveled on such a craft before.

Frank P. Beal, chairman of the committee, met the youngsters at St. George and put them on three chartered buses that reached Camp Warren, South Beach, soon after 11 A. M. Despite the heat, the youngsters took part in an outdoor games program for four hours. At noon they had lunch, with ice cream and cake being provided later. Mr. Beal said similar outings would be held weekly during the rest of the summer.

HARLEM IMPRESSES ITS WHITE GUESTS

Letters to New England Homes Tell of Children's Day With Negro Hosts

Their first day in Harlem complete, most of Grace Church's young white visitors from Massachusetts sat down last night to write home about the hospitality of their Negro hosts.

The fourteen girls and one boy from Quincy Point Congregational Church in Quincy, Mass., had twelve more days to spend in the Harlem parish in a summer seminar program designed to promote racial tolerance.

Their letters home last night were enthusiastic, judging from the remarks made by the girls at the end of their busy day.

Dorothy Severance of Quincy reported "everything swell." She told of how many new friends she had met and of her tour of Harlem with the rest of the group. She is staying, at her own request, with Bessie Pruitt, who visited Dorothy in Quincy last summer. Twenty-two Negro children from the parish visited the Quincy Point parish at that time.

Dorothy said that she was quite at home with the Pruitts, who live at 819 East 168th St., the Bronx. There are seven in the Pruitt family, as in her own, she said. She slept in a twin bed alongside Bessie. It was an eight or nine room apartment, she said; "quite a large place compared to mine."

Her day began with a substantial breakfast, peaches, cereal, bacon, toast butter and jam, milk. At the Harlem branch of the Y. W. C. A. they were lectured in the morning by the Rev. W. Herbert King, pastor of the Harlem church. The Rev. Bedros Baharias, their pastor from Quincy Point, also spoke.

After lunch at the Y. W. C. A. came an intensive tour of Harlem, including the Boys Club, the Urban League, the Harlem Tuberculosis clinic. "We saw Harlem Hospital," Dorothy Severance added, "we saw the library they had there. We went to an employment agency. I can't think of all the places we went."

At the end of the afternoon part of the group, consisting of children from both the Harlem and Quincy parishes, visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Henderson at 270 Convent Avenue.

Philippa Schuyler, Harlem's child prodigy pianist and composer, stopped in to play some of her own compositions. Through the apartment's lofty windows, across the greenery of City College, they could see the grimy roofs of Harlem reaching all the way to the Harlem River.

Mrs. Henderson passed trays of milk shakes, a breeze blew in from Long Island and the Massachusetts visitors relaxed. Their strenuous day was over.

DANCE TONIC FOR BIAS:

Mixed Couples Hail New Year at N. Y. Fete

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Perhaps it's not news any more to find colored and white couples dancing in a public ballroom in mid-town New York, even on New Year's Eve, and when the affair is advertised weeks in advance in every daily newspaper in town.

But when you go there and find mixed couples dancing together and enjoying themselves, and observe young colored men walking around the dance floor asking pretty white girls to dance with them and being accepted, then you really have something!

This is what I found when I was invited to the gala ball sponsored by the Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side on New Year's Day at the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St.

1500 Forget Bias

This affair was not advertised as an interracial dance. As a matter of fact, about 95 per cent of the 1500 persons gathered to usher in the New Year was white.

Here and there I saw colored and mixed couples dancing, prominent among them being tall and handsome Earl Jones, actor and former boxer, whose partner was a blonde white girl. There wasn't the slightest hint of race con-

Pearl Primus, Larry Winters; and Paul Draper, Betty Garrett, Jimmy Savo and Jose Ferrer.

This was one social picture of New York which ushered in the New Year—and I was happy to be a part of it!

Ted Devonshire's band played, and Maria Guyon sang. Entertainment was offered by Kenneth Spencer, Josephine Premice.

Here are some of the youngsters of the Harlem-Quincy interracial group frolicking at the Harlem YWCA. *Photo by Bernie Aumuller, PM*

P. M.-New York Sun. 7-27-47

Quincy and Harlem Children: 'Close as Brothers and Sisters'

By GENE DE PORIS

The din in the room of the Harlem YMCA was terrific.

In one corner, a teen-age girl from Quincy, Mass., pounded out a hot tune on the old piano. A group of kids draped themselves around her while others faced her as they leaned over the top of the old upright. Grinning from eat to ear, they sang with complete abandon.

Off to the side a bit, a young slim Harlem high school student pirouetted his graceful young partner from Quincy, as they improvised jitterbug steps.

The occasion was an afternoon off for a group of white children from Quincy and colored children from Harlem. It was the only one they'd had in a ten-day Summer seminar which ends this week end.

From Harlem to Bear Mt. To Bronx Park to UN

The seminar, the first of its kind in racial understanding, began a week ago Tuesday when 15 white children from the Quincy Point Congregational Church arrived in Harlem as guests of Negro children who spent two weeks with white families in Quincy last Summer.

Dorothy Severance, 17-year-old Quincy high school girl, and guest of Bessie Prutti, 16, of 819 E. 168th St., The Bronx, described the activities of the 10 days.

She said the kids had lots of fun together touring Harlem, taking a boat to Bear Mountain, visiting two network studios, seeing the UN delegates, picknicking at Bronx Park and, of course, taking the long walk up the arm of the Statue of Liberty.

Only One Unpleasant Incident in 10 Days

"In the beginning," Dorothy said, "I could feel the people of Harlem staring at me just like the people of Quincy stared at Bessie when she first arrived last year to visit me. But you get over that right away. Sun 7-27-47

"On our trip to Bear Mountain we had our only unpleasant incident. On the boat an old lady came up and said to one of the girls that it was a disgrace to the white race to see her with a Negro.

"We surrounded her. Then we began hugging each other and giving her the eye while singing spirituals. Other people, attracted by the singing, came over. The woman got boiling mad and walked away."

Lois Burnham, 15, a blond, laughing-eyed girl, said that when she first arrived she was scared.

"Gee, whiz," she said naively, "I heard a lot of stories about walking the streets of Harlem at night and lots of things. I didn't know where I was going to stay or what was going to happen."

The colored youngsters who had joined the group giggled as Lois went on. Sun. 7-27-47

"I felt funny the first day, but after getting settled with Medya Porter and her family I began to have a wonderful time. Now it's like visiting relatives out of town except much more fun."

Sarah Gordon, who is 17 and goes to Seward High School, spoke for the Negro youngsters.

"Now that I've met these people and have lived with them," she said, "they feel just as close as my brothers and sisters to me.

"It's such a warm feeling you get. It's a shame we can't live that way all the time."

Whites Aid Negro Family After Tragedy

Courier-Louisville Ky.
Sun. 8-24-47

Suburbanites Mourn 2 They Resented At First

New York, Aug. 23 (U.P.)—When the Hutchings moved into Mill Basin, they were the only Negro family in that suburban Brooklyn district.

At first they were resented bitterly. Almost every night epithets were scrawled on the walls of their six-room frame house. No one spoke to them except the white children—and most of them spoke only in jeers and insults. Sun 8-24-47

But 65-year-old Oscar Hutchings was a man of dignity and his family learned that dignity from him. They quietly erased the scribblings from their house. They ignored the insults.

Won Acceptance Slowly.

Slowly—a bit shamefacedly—the people of Mill Basin came to accept the Hutchings, then to like them, then to accept them as true friends and members of the community.

So it was a tragedy to Mill Basin when tragedy came to the Negro family. One of their sons, Gerald, 12, went swimming last Wednesday with other kids from the neighborhood. He got out in water beyond his depth. His sister, Vivian, 17, a high-school senior, went to his rescue.

The screams of the other children brought would-be rescuers, but they were too late. Gerald and Vivian drowned.

Need Funds for Funeral.

When neighbors went to express their sympathy, they found that the Hutchings family had no money for the funeral. The response was instantaneous. One of the girls, Marjorie, belonged to the Girl Scouts and her troop leader collected contributions for the burial expenses.

They held a quiet, simple funeral ceremony for Gerald and Vivian Hutchings today. And as the gleaming white caskets were lowered into the graves, little Nicholas Gargano, 8, broke away from his parents and ran to his back yard, crying.

Children Used In Race Relations Experiments

Sat. 2-26-47
Pilot-Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — Under joint sponsorship of Grace Congregational Church of Harlem, and the Quincy Point Congregational Church of Quincy, Mass., a unique experiment in interracial relations was begun here last week, using white and Negro children as guinea pigs, and the community of Harlem as a laboratory.

Specifically, 13 white girls and a boy from Quincy, Mass., arrived in Harlem to live for two weeks with children of colored families. They will take part in all social and recreational activities, in an attempt to "show the folly of racial intolerance."

The Harlem phase of the experiment is under the direction of the Rev. Bedros Baharian, pastor of the Quincy Church, who is here with the white children, and the Rev. Herbert King, pastor of Grace Congregational Church, who has Rev. Mr. Baharian as a house guest.

At the two Catholic Organization camps near Peekskill, N. Y., Negro and white youth are spending two-week vacation periods without racial tension. These camps have been in operation for five years, and the success enjoyed during the various periods prove conclusively that "racial prejudices are made—not born." Some 6500 children have attended the campus.

According to a statement released by the New York Catholic Charities, source of the organization, "The Catholic Youth Organization five years ago decided to test its sincere belief that among boys an dgirls, 14 years and under, there is no natural race prejudice."

The two camps, one for boys and one for girls, are on 212 acres in Putnam Valley near Peekskill. According to the Rev. Harold S. Engel, director of the Catholic Youth Organization within the New York Diocese, "We have never had a fight at the camp over race."

15 New England White Children Guests in Harlem Negro Homes

Fourteen girls and one boy from Quincy Point Congregational Church, in Quincy, Mass., to return last summer's almost entirely white community in Massachusetts arrived in Harlem yesterday to visit a Negro parish of their church.

New York Wed. 7-16-47

Visit Playmates They Entertained Last Year in Massachusetts—Pastors Sponsor Plan to Show 'Folly' of Racial Bias

They came from Quincy Point Congregational Church, in Quincy, Mass., to return last summer's visit of twenty-two Negro children from Grace Congregational Church of Harlem.

WHITE YOUNGSTERS IN NEW YORK HEAR SERMON IN NEGRO CHURCH

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Unfortunate Incident Occurs When Children Attend Interracial Picnic Sat. 8-2-47

INTRUDER STOPS UP EARS AND TAKES FLIGHT

NEW YORK, July — (NNPA) — A group of white youngsters in an exchange visit with friends in Harlem attended the Grace Congregational Church at 310 West 139th street last Sunday and heard a sermon on brotherhood.

The visitors, are sharing the social, recreational and religious activities of colored youngsters in a two-week social experiment to prove that race intolerance is a state of mind and that children "can be educated away from it," according to the Rev. Bedros Baharian, pastor of the Quincy Point Congregational Church in Quincy. The Harlem youngsters visited Quincy last year.

The experiment is sponsored jointly by the Grace and the Quincy Point Congregational Churches. Sat-8-2-47

Half way through the service, the Rev. Herbert King, pastor of Grace Congregational Church, turned the pulpit over to Mr. Baharian, who said in his sermon that the shortcomings of democracy result from "shortsightedness." Too many people are inclined to overlook the shortcomings of democracy as long as their own interests are not involved, he said. And it is this indifference that weakens the structure of democracy. They fail to realize that they can best safeguard their own privileges when they fight to extend the benefits of democracy to less privileged groups, he declared.

Sat-8-2-47

"Too many Jews worry about anti-Semitims and nothing else," he asserted. "Too many Negroes are concerned only with Jim Crow laws and other forms of discrimination against the Negro while remaining indifferent to the problems of other people. The same is true of the Catholics, Protestants, capitalists and labor."

He said "God conceived the world in oneness, which man has attempted to disregard." When the late Wendell Willkie gave voice to his One World concept, he recalled, he was speaking "in terms of the cardinal tents of Christianity." He said the problems of democracy, domestic and foreign, are related to each other, and can never be solved satisfactorily if they are tackled as isolated cases.

He stressed the need for more church leadership. "I am very discouraged as a minister about what the church doesn't do," he said, adding: "But I am also conscious that no material progress will be made unless it comes through the church." He called education the best-distance approach to the entire problem.

Called upon by the Rev. Mr. King to take up the offer three white and three colo youths came forward, accepted collection plates and passed through the congregation with the air of veteran church deacons.

Sat-8-2-47

The visitors from Quincy reported only one distasteful incident. While atending a picnic with their hosts at Bear Mountain, one of the white girls, Jessie Barthelomew was called aside by a white woman who was passing.

According to Miss Barthelomew, the woman told her that the association of the white and colored youths was disgraceful. Miss Barthelomew related the incident to her companions, who found the woman seated on a bench. They surrounded her and proceeded to sing folk songs and spirituals, attracting a large crowd.

At first the woman plugged her ears to keep from hearing, Miss Barthelomew said, but this failing she arose abruptly and hurried away.

To the pastors of the two churches the project was "an attempt to show the folly of racial intolerance," but to the children it sounded yesterday like much more fun than that.

On their schedule for the thirteen-day visit is a boat trip and picnic at Bear Mountain, visits to the Bronx Zoo, Statue of Liberty, United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, to name only a few. Each will stay with a Negro family of the parish—in almost all cases one that has a child of their own age and sex.

When the party had been driven from the station in parishioners' cars and walked into the church house at 308 West 139th Street, there were no squirms or embarrassed silences. It was a reunion of old friends.

Barbara and Jean Neil of Quincy saw Winifred Edwards of Harlem. There were squeals, as always when children have been long separated. Winifred had visited Barbara and Jean last summer. There were long faces when they found that they were not to stay with Winifred here.

Dorothy Severance of Quincy likewise looked glum when she found she wasn't to be with Bessie Pruitt of Harlem. There were consultations and shuffling of cards and soon the girls were where they wanted to be.

If there was any imperceptible film of ice it melted when the children of both parishes sat down to dinner. The lone boy among the visitors, Lindsay Tait, found himself at a table of Harlem boys who were eager to make him feel at home. They took up a chant which even the visiting girls were soon shouting to the tune of "The Old Grey Mare":

"Here we are like birds in the wilderness,
Birds in the wilderness,
Birds in the wilderness.
Here we are like birds in the wilderness, waiting to be fed."

By the time they reached the third or fourth verse platters arrived, heaped with roast beef, peas, carrots, beets, potatoes. There was ice cream in the offing.

The entire "Young People's Summer Seminar" program is being paid for by the Harlem parish, according to the Rev. W. Herbert King, pastor of the church. The parishioners have contributed $1,300, he said.

Weekday mornings are given over to study sessions and lectures which children from both parishes attend together. Study and noon meals will be at the Harlem branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, but otherwise the children will board with the parishioners.

Pastors of the two churches and guest speakers will conduct seminars on such subjects as Harlem, the United Nations, Church and State, Social Action and so forth. There will be considerable Bible study.

The Rev. Bedros Baharias, pastor of the Quincy Point church, arrived with the fifteen children yesterday, whose ages range from 14 to 19. The girls said that except for their visitors from Harlem last summer they had encountered almost no Negro people in the Massachusetts community. They said there were none in either their high or junior high schools.

Mrs. Eva Taylor Parks, chairman of the Harlem church's entertainment committee, said that when the children from her parish visited the Quincy children last summer, "they made it so pleasant that our children invited them back, and then we had to make arrangements."

N.Y. Educator To Head Program To Melt Prejudice

Chicago Defender Sat. 7-19-47

NEW YORK — A belief that "prejudice can be melted down" was expressed here last week by this city's highest Negro public school official.

Francis A. Turner, recently appointed assistant director of community education, explained how he began breaking down white-Negro prejudice 25 years ago when he was assigned to Junior High School 25 in the Bronx. He asked a white girl student to dance with a Negro boy student, he said, but she declined until he posed the proposition as a dare.

After she accepted the dare, she told Turner the boy was a "wonderful dancer. He taught me some grand new steps," she said.

REAL DEMOCRACY—Children of both races, from the sweltering sidewalks of New York, are shown at the camp pool in the sixth annual Putnam Valley Mountain Camp held by the Catholic Youth Group of the New York Catholic Charities. Harmony prevails.—INP.

42d 1947

Norman Grantz

NORMAN GRANTZ, whose Jazz at the Philharmonic group is in its fifth national tour, continues to book his concerts using a non-discrimination clause in his contracts. (42d) Baltimore

This gives him the right to cancel any performance at which there is audience segregation or discrimination based on color.

In playing Baltimore on Saturday night, Granz immediately will leave after the night performance for Philadelphia, where his group can get first-class accommodations, since Baltimore hotels, are lily-white. Afro-American

Last season, he tried to enlist other bands in a drive to use the same clause, his theory being that a combined effort would end jim crow in many concert and dance halls. However, he received no response because most of the nation's band leaders don't own their bands. 9-27-47

We can appreciate Mr. Granz's efforts and the amount of success he has attained. We pity the others who can't speak for themselves because they are in pawn.

42d 1947

North Carolina

No Jim Crow In N. Carolina At Maynor Concert

World
Memphis, Tenn. 42d
Fri. 1-31-47

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(ANP)—The first non-segregated audience in this college town heard Dorothy Maynor sing here last Sunday night at Graham Memorial Hall, University of North Carolina. The performance sponsored by the campus organization, Council for Religion in Life, was a benefit for the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. White and colored young men ushered the several thousand Carolina music lovers attending the concert.

Progress in Race Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
42d Inc.
HON. CARL T. DURHAM
Washington, D. C.
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1947

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an editorial from the Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C., which outlines the economic and cultural progress in race relations in North Carolina:

Congressional Record

PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS

For a long time North Carolina unashamedly used its Negroes as stepping stones for the whites in their struggle for economic and cultural progress. This course of action has now been reversed and exchanged for a more humane, enlightened, democratic, and hopeful one. North Carolina is now doing much—maybe not all it possibly can but the State is unquestionably straining itself—to give its Negro citizens an education in order that they may make their economic and cultural contributions to the life of the State and the South.

Some of the things the State has done are summarized by Burke Davis in the Baltimore Evening Sun. For instance, this State invests annually more than $10,000,000 a year in Negro schools exclusive of higher education. No less than 11 of the Nation's 16 four-year Negro colleges are in North Carolina. Salaries for Negro teachers have been equalized with those for white teachers, with the rather startling result that the average Negro teacher now has slightly more college training than the average white teacher. Between 1923 and 1942 the number of Negro school children in the State rose from 4,700 to 32,000; the number of standard Negro schools from 11 to 180; the number of high-school graduates from 380 to 4,700; and the circulation of Negro libraries from nothing to more than 1,000,000 volumes. We do not have the statistics for the progress which was made between 1942 and the present, but it is considerable.

Congressional Record

North Carolina's faith in democratic principles is having its effect not only within the State but throughout the South. As Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College at Durham, has pointed out, "the leaders in many other States watch carefully what is going on in North Carolina in the field of race relations. They consult the leaders of this State to find out what plans have been formulated, and how these plans are to be carried out. This is most significant when we consider the fact, unfortunate though it may be, that so many of the things that the better thinking people of the South know should be done for the Negro are not done because of some traditional fear of the results. These people are unwilling to follow the suggestion or leadership of any outside group, but if another Southern State can abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, if it can let down the bars of party primaries, if it can equalize teachers' salaries, and do all these things without any friction or strife and without undesirable results, then the arguments of the opposers in other States are destroyed, and the courage of those who favor these just measures is strengthened by the example of North Carolina."

There is no doubt, as one of the Regulators said with more of wisdom than grammar in the early days of our history, that "though there is a few men who have the gift or art of reasoning, yet every man has a feeling and knows when he has justice done him as well as the most learned." The continuous cultivation of such a feeling is the only substantial foundation which good race relations can rest on securely.

"Democracy," said President Shepard, "is that audacious belief of our people that in the most ordinary men there are resident the most extraordinary possibilities, and that if we keep the doors of opportunity open to them they will amaze us with their achievements." If there is a better definition of democracy, we haven't run across it.

We stand a good chance of continuing on our progressive course as long as we do not allow ourselves to be deflected from our goal and led astray by the will-o'-the-wisp of social equality into the swamps of semantics or against the cliffs of custom.

The white leadership of North Carolina should not be fearful of or apologetic for its course of conduct which is not only just and generous but which in the long run will work out for the benefit of all of us if our faith in democracy is worth its salt.

Wash. 5-17-47

N.C. Capital City Boasts of 2 Colleges, Vets' School

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Adequate Professional, Religious Services Available; Race Relations in Area Good

By OLLIE STEWART

RALEIGH, N.C.—Next to being the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh is noted for being an educational center, with two important schools—St. Augustine's College and Shaw University—located here.

An old city, a casual city, where people take all the time in the world to get the least little thing done, Raleigh has another distinction that sets it apart from most other North Carolina cities: It is not a tobacco center.

No popular brand cigarettes are made in Raleigh.

Center of Area

Boasting about 58,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom are colored, this city draws much of its income from the people who live around it.

Aside from their places of business, a large number of residents of the minority group is engaged in domestic work, general labor, hotel jobs and helping to take care of the students at the two schools.

Among the professional people, Raleigh has nine physicians, five dentists, two lawyers, three funeral homes, five drug stores, three burial associations, two insurance companies—and a cemetery.

27 Churches in City

The spiritual side is indeed well taken care of. Raleigh has 27 churches.

There is a veterans school here with 150 enrolled, at which 13 teachers are employel, which is doing a much-needed job of helping ex-service men make necessary adjustments in a post-war world.

There is also a bank here, a branch of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, which has headquarters in Durham. The Acme Realty Company is an allied business. J. E. Strickland is assistant cashier in the bank and also in charge of the real estate service.

The oldest of the funeral services (organized 40 years ago by C. E. Lightner) is the Lightner Funeral Home, Inc., now managed by L. T. Lightner, son of the founder.

Another son, Clarence, a veteran of both ETO and Pacific area service is attending the Eccles School of Embalming, Philadelphia.

The present manager of the business graduated from North Carolina College in Durham and Gupton Jones School of Embalming in Nashville.

A beautiful establishment, modern in every respect, the business is valued at approximately $50,000. The organization owns a fleet of seven Buick and Cadillac automobiles.

Afro American

Sportsman in Business

Another of Raleigh's outstanding businessmen is Arthur Dove, who is owner of the Dove Music Company and the Raleigh Tigers, a baseball club.

In addition, he owns 10 beer taverns, anl at one time during the war, bought $10,000 worth of war bonds and paid for them in cash.

Five taxi companies here give Raleigh very efficient service in any part of the city, with rates as cheap or cheaper than several cities this writer has visited.

James N. Massenburg operates the Paradise Club and Paradise Grill. In the grill, lunches and dinners are quickly prepared — and good. The club is open nightly for dancing.

Not in Raleigh, but drawing patrons from Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill, is the now-famous Pearl Harbor Wayside Inn, owned and operated by Edwin Caldwell and Emmett Pratt.

Inspired by and named after the infamous bombing attack by the Japs in December, 1941, this rustic group of log cabins presents a very inviting appearance to passing motorists.

At least 50 per cent of its patronage is white—and both races enjoy themselves at Pearl Harbor nightly, with a spirit of friendliness prevailing at all times.

624 High School Pupils

Washington High School, with M. W. Akins as principal, is among city schools which will receive additional funds, already approved by the Board of Education. At present Washington has 23 teachers and an enrollment of 624 pupils.

Sat. 6-7-47

One of the most inspiring institutions in Raleigh is the Richard B. Harrison Public Library.

Opening its doors on Nov. 12, 1935, to book-starved citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, with 890 volumes, this library had 11,998 books, 8,344 borrowers and a circulation of 60,863, in 1945.

$48,000 Granted Library

Within the past 10 years, City Commissioners have given $27,950, and the County Commissioners have chipped in with $20,350, to enable the institution to grow.

Located in the center of a business district, on East Hargett St., the library operates a Wake County Bookmobile, a hospital library service, the Chavis Heights Branch Library; and it features children's activities.

Sat.

The library personnel includes Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, librarian; Mrs. Anne E. Robinson, bookmobile librarian; Miss Maude E. Young, clerk; and Mrs. Inez Peebles, bookmobile driver.

5-10-47

This Morning

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"The moving moon went up the sky
And nowhere did abide,
Softly she was going up
And a star or two beside...."

Sat. 6-7-47

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C.—Through the porthole of the Eastern Air Line's plane as I flew into this city the other evening the moon hung like a lantern from a nail-head star above it. The star was so close you wondered if it was supposed to be there. And below, as the plane passed, was a sound and sight of revelry by night. It was the colored people and the white people of Winston-Salem singing to each other, and with each other, in the big Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium. The Piedmont Festival was on and these were the twilight vespers. The elementary schools and the high schools, white and black, the famous Bel Canto Boy's Choir in white robes, the Salem College Choral Ensemble, and a massed chorus from all the negro churches —sitting apart but singing together or to each other, while a nail-head star held a lantern-moon above.

Fortress is Our God," and the Salem College Chorus closed with They sang "Faith of our Fathers." They sang "I Heard the Voice of Angels," "Lift Every Voice and Sing," "Now Thank We All Our God." The negro choirs sang "Ti just drowned trying to rescue a Never Turn Back," "Ride On, Lord drowning negro boy from Carolina Jesus," "Hallelujah Chorus." Final- Pine Lake. I report the singly all sang together "A Mighty

And in New York The (Communist) Daily Worker is specializing on North Carolina. It is hard to say which pleases the periodical more, the lynch-attempt story from Rich Square or the tobacco strike one here under what is said to be Communist leadership. With gusto

it quotes the speech, over a Winston-Salem radio, of Sam Hall, Communist chairman for the Carolinas, defending the party's right in Carolina affairs, promising that more and more Communists will run for office. With gusto it announces Aubrey Williams' speech. With gusto, except when the news suggests the Rich Square abductors may be punished, it reports every detail that can make North Carolina seem ridden with lynch spirit.

But these other things are worth reporting, just as it is worth reporting that in my travels I find no negroes finer-looking, more characterful and intelligent, more truly advancing, than North Carolina's. The phenomenon results in part from inter-racial good will and help-giving promoted by negro leaders like President James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and President F. L. Atkins of Winston-Salem Teachers College. These men believe—and make many of their people believe—that North Carolina is going to deal with her colored people in increasing light. Credit goes in at least equal part to white leadership—newspaper editors, statesmen, and industrialists who are liberal and humane without radicalism. In other words, they do a lot of singing together in North Carolina. They sing about North Carolina. And about God.

In Winston-Salem you understand what North Carolina owes Pennsylvania. For the finest thing in Winston-Salem is Salem College, whose 175th commencement exercises were held the other day in the 39th year of the presidency of sturdy, blithe-spirited, progressive Howard Rondthaler. Older than the Nation itself, founded, as was this community, by hardy, hard-working God-fearing Pennsylvania Dutch folks in their Moravian faith, Salem College has never closed its doors, not for Cornwallis in 1781 or Stoneman in 1865. Its blessed bricks and trees set a contour of colonial architecture for such a history of human effort and excellence as would make a shrine of the place if it were not an eagerly living and finely equipped instrument of the modern best in educational ideal.

Sat. 6-7-47

When the epic of this institution's years was celebrated over the Nation Saturday afternoon in an N.B.C. broadcast of the anniversary cantata "Song of the Wilderness" by Paul Green and Charles Vardell, the hope of America's future was being sung with the story of its past. Both story and hope are the same-excellent and ever more excellent human being. It is noteworthy that of the 69 young women who graduated at Salem this year 20 are going to be school teachers. Their's is not a teachers college but it is a place of first things first.

Trustees Reject Move to Drop Liberal Tutor

Afro-American Sat 2-22-47

Baltimore, Md.

Ex-Governor Morrison, Daniels Fight to Keep University on Fair Basis; Johnson Stays

RALEIGH, N.C.—Race hatred took a beating last week when trustees of the University of North Carolina refused to bar Dr. Guy B. Johnson, sociologist, from the staff because of his liberal views on the race question.

By an overwhelming majority, they also refused to consider a resolution to refuse Rosenwald Foundation grants to the University. John W. Clark of Greensboro introduced the resolutions and made the charges.

Sat. 2-22-47

The accusations of liberality were directed at Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the university. Arguments against racial and religious charges were made by former Governor Cameron Morrison and Josephus Daniels, editor.

Dr. Johnson, who has been on leave from the university for three years, is serving as director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. He is due to return to the faculty this fall.

Daniels and Morrison assailing Clark's motion, insisted that since the days of Governor Aycock, North Carolina's course had been the reverse of the modern racism of Talmadge and Bilbo. Clark denounced Dr. Johnson for favoring Talmadge's opponents.

Clark told the 100 trustees that at a meeting in Greensboro, Dr. Johnson told a mixed audience that an end should be put to race segregation. He said that the races were not segregated at the meeting.

Jew Baiting Method

Daniels denied that the Rosenwald Fund objective is to mix the races. He said Clark's resolution would not only hinder the university, but it would be Jew-baiting.

He remarked that he never expected to live to see the day when any member of the board of trustees would covet the Talmadge record in Georgia.

"We North Carolinians want to solve the problems that are troubling so many, but what we can't solve, we'll leave to God. The feeling here is that we must keep friendly relations between the races and nothing should be done to stir up bitterness."

Justice for the Weak

He added that the God who is Love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak.

David Clark, a brother of Clark, accused newspapers of protecting Dr. Graham by not publishing some of his liberal views and his activities as head of the university. Morrison called Dr. Graham the greatest educator in the South even though he didn't always agree with him.

Sat. 2-22-47

CLUB MAKES GOOD

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Negro Veteran Cadillac Winner Is Given $3,200

AHOSKIE, N. C., July 25—(AP)—Harvey Jones, 23-year-old Negro war veteran, was presented a $3,200 check Thursday in place of an automobile the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club promised him after he had drawn a lucky number in a lottery of the Club, but was denied the Cadillac prize on the ground Negroes were not eligible.

Sat. 7-26-47

The Ahoskie Club in a group and International Pres. Charles W. Armstrong, of Salisbury, attended the ceremony at the farm house where Jones has been living since his discharge from the navy.

Original plans to make the presentation as a surprise were changed. Jones was notified earlier in the day of what was in store for him. His 21-year-old wife, holding their two-month-old baby, and his 72-year-old father watched the ceremony.

The veteran said he planned to build a home with the money.

Sat. 7-26-47

'Ineligible' Negro Winner Of Lottery Gets $3,200

N.Y. Times

By The Associated Press

AHOSKIE, N. C. July 24—Harvey Jones, 23-year-old war veteran, received a $3,200 check today from the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club in lieu of a Cadillac which he had won in the club's lottery and which had been denied to him on the ground that Negroes were not eligible.

Fri. 7-25-47

Ahoskie club members and Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, international president of Kiwanis, attended the ceremony.

Jones received the check at his father's farmhouse, with his father, his 21-year-old wife and 2-month-old son present. He said he planned to build a home with the money.

Ahoskie Measures Up

Pittsburgh Courier—Pa. Sat 8-2-47

So much is said about Southern white color prejudice, segregation and discrimination (and justifiably) that one is apt to forget that there is more than one kind of white people in the South.

The episode of Harvey Jones, 23-year-old war veteran, and the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, which has filled the public prints for the past week or so, can be cited as disproof of the generalization about the ornery nature of all Southern white folks. 42d N.C.

It will be recalled that Jones won a $3,200 automobile on a $1 chance in the Kiwanis rally and was then told that he had not won because of his color, and his dollar was returned.

A storm of protest from all parts of the country, including North Carolina, descended upon Ahoskie, and all the world wondered how such a thing could happen in an allegedly civilized country. Sat. 8-2-47

Then the reaction set in, and to us this seems to be the most significant part of the whole lamentable occurence.

Pressured by Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, N. C., international president of the Kiwanis, the Ahoskie Club had a change of heart and decided to reverse its position and award the $3,200 automobile to the rightful winner, despite the fact that his color had not changed from brown to white.

Even more, the club decided to give him a check for $3,200 instead of the automobile because he needed the money more than the automobile; and a delegation of white people, headed by the aforesaid Mr. Armstrong, made a pilgrimage to the Jones farm house to present the check.

Now we think that is a mighty happy ending which could not be surpassed in literature, and we also think it is a fine tribute to the prominent white people of Ahoskie in particular and to the Kiwanis in general. There is assurance of increasingly better race relations when such things can happen in the South.

THE Courier Salutes

Courier - Pittsburg, Pa

Miss Marjorie Long of Pittsburgh, Pa., who sings with the Carmen Cavellero band, drew the praise of the entire Nation last week when she refused to draw a second ticket at a dance of the Ahoskie (N. C.) Kiwanis Club, because the one she had first drawn had been held by a Negro, who was due to get the prize, a bright new Cadillac auto.

Her sense of decency and fair-play was outraged, and the young white woman absolutely refused to be a party to taking advantage of Harvey Jones, the 23-year-old Negro farmer and war veteran, when the whites refused to award the auto to young Jones because he is a Negro. Sat. 7-26-47

Miss Long set a pattern for high standards of conduct which brought plaudits from all the world. The incident was flashed around the world by press and radio, and everyone knew the next day that a courageous Pittsburgh white girl had defied the vicious tradition of Dixie, and set the Southerners back on their heels by a display of honest-to-goodness democracy.

The reaction was like an explosion! The Kiwanis International moved into action and swiftly ordered the Southerners to provide Jones with a Cadillac. Condemnation of the Ahoskie whites came from the four corners of the U. S. A pretty Pittsburger had gone South, and taught Dixie a lesson in democracy, which it will long remember.

For that, The Courier is proud to salute Miss Marjorie Long of the Carmen Cavellero band.

Dixie Woman Hits Jim Crow Thru Drama

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. 4-26
Sat. 4-26-47

MANTEO, N. C.—(ANP)—An attack on racial intolerance by way of the drama has been made in this community by a white woman who through various activities has lent her influence for a better understanding between the races. The play was staged in the white high school here on April 18.

Mrs. Georgia Earl Harwood, author of the play, helped to build one of the finest libraries in the community to be found anywhere in the state. Her play, titled "The Foreigner" was staged by the senior class of the high school. The play strikes a deadly blow at racial bigotry and color prejudice.

The author, who is a former actress and playwright, has a deep interest in the move against race prejudice and intolerance. "High school plays, you know," she asserted in commenting on the common run of dramas shown locally, "usually contain nothing more serious than lipstick, and the weighty problem of who's to get what girl, and how. But this year Mrs. Halward, the English Teacher, who's directing my play, wanted to do something more serious than that, and she didn't have enough students to present one of the classics.

Halt Segregation In Raleigh For Wallace's Speech

42d
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-31-47

RALEIGH, N. C.—Henry A. Wallace will break down race barriers—for a day here, when he speaks June 5.

The policy of segregating Negroes from whites will be lifted in the Memorial auditorium when the former vice president and secretary of commerce, speaks.

The ruling was voted two to one by the city commissioners here last Thursday.

Cleveland Council OKs Ban on Park Jimcrow

42d Ohio Daily Workers, Newspaper N.Y. Thurs 2-20-47

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 19.—The Cleveland City Council has voted 23 to 8 to license amusement parks and to make any discriminatory practice a cause for revocation of a license for a period of six months to one year.

The passage of the ordinance climaxed a fight to restrain Euclid Beach, the Coney Island of Cleveland, from barring Negroes from its swimming pool and dance hall.

Introduced by Councilman Charles V. Carr, the ordinance was pushed across by one of the broadest coalitions ever assembled in Cleveland.

The fight began with picketing of Euclid Beach. Mixed groups of Negro and white young people violated the park's Jimcrow en masse.

In the words of the Cleveland **Plain Dealer**, "probably the largest audience to visit a Council meeting any time within the last year packed the chamber and overflowed into the balcony.

Mayor Burke, displaying his discomfort at being compelled to take a stand on the ordinance, which he termed "a most vexing piece of legislation," nevertheless felt obliged to support it publicly at the City Council.

Encouraged by this living example of the invincibility of a united people's movement, plans are now being made to guarantee the effective and prompt enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance, as well as for a campaign to secure the passage of a state FEPC.

Among the organizations which supported this action were: Social Action Department of the Cleveland Church Federation (which includes the bulk of Cleveland's Protestant churches), Communist Party, Jewish Community Council (which represents all Jewish organizations), NAACP, Future Outlook League, National Negro Congress, Cleveland CIO Council, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL Ho[illegible] and Restaurant Workers, A[illegible] Painters District Council, Post [illegible] the American Legion, AVC, Jewish War Veterans, American Youth for Democracy, Student Association, School of Applied Social Science, Western Reserve, Community Relations Board (official race relations board set up by city), PAC and the Negro Democratic Council.

They Solved the Problem With a Co-operative House

Fed Union.an 42d Ohio

FDR COOPERATIVE, in Cleveland, Ohio, houses colored, white, British West Indians and Chinese. Room and board is $40 a month per member, which takes care of the $1,000 monthly expenses of the house. Some 22 students live here.

BULL SESSION is held by these students. Left to right, Jan Carew, British Guiana, studying at Adelbert College; J. Earl Dearing, Baltimore, and George Gardner, both of Western Reserve.

By FRANK PHILLIPS

AFRO VISITS J. Earl Dearing of Baltimore at the Franklin Roosevelt student cooperative house located at 2021 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Franklin Co-op is a large three-story house, accommodating 22 students. Three-fourths of these students are in graduate school. All 22 students pool their monies and operate the house themselves.

The house was started in 1938 when a group of Western Reserve University students in the School of Social Work decided to begin an economical residence for students, also to help the many refugees who were coming to America to go to school and finding no where to stay.

Raised $4,000

With the housing shortage they could not rent, so they raised $4,000 through gifts and loans and made a down payment on the F. D. R. House.

Resident students of the house take care of all the house chores such as cleaning, repairs, etc.—except for the hired cook who prepares one meal a day.

House cleaning is supervised by a house manager. House treasurer takes care of finances. House steward plans meals, etc. Each resident student has at least two hours of work to do in the house each week.

$1,000 Monthly Budget

House work ranges from sweeping the back porch to washing the curtains. The Co-op has a monthly budget of $1,000. Expenses for the resident students average $40 monthly.

Applications to become a member of the house go to the admissions committee of which J. Earl Dearing is chairman. The applicant is then invited to the house to meet the members and learn more about the Co-op.

Questions are asked and answered. The 64 dollar question is "Would you marry a colored person?" This question cannot be hemmed or hawed [illegible] most have an affirmati[illegible]e house then vot[illegible]ant and there m[illegible]y. In case of a tie [illegible]plicant is then decided u[illegible]

Relationship with the University is through Dean Leonard Mayo and Assistant Dean Margaret Johnson, Western Reserve School of Social Work. They meet regularly with officers of the house to discuss topics regarding operation of the house. Students may live in the house for three years. Dearing's family lives at 316 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore.

Sat. 4-7-47

AROUND THE PIANO are Laurely Jandey, playing; J. Earl Dearing and Mary Alice Hambleton, of Louisville, Ky., all of Western Reserve. Dearing is chairman of the admissions committee which has charge of interviewing applicants who want to live at the house.

Things Are Different In Johnstown, Pa.

New York, N.Y. 42d

A reader called in to point out that things are different at Johnstown, Pa., where a Negro won and promptly received a DeSoto sedan raffled off at a July 4 celebration staged in the municipal stadium by the local chapter of the American Legion "40 and 8" club. Fri. 7-18-47

The winner, Miss Margaret Scott, said in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel I. DeRoy of Johnstown, told PM by phone that she'd sold the car for $1710.25. Fri. 7-18-47

Race Bar Ends At York, Pa. Public Pool

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. 42d
Sat-8-9-47

YORK, Pa.—The City Council removed barriers against Negroes at the Municipal Swimming Pool here last week following protest from this city's leading civic groups.

The move was announced after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fought the barring of two Negro youths from the pool here recently.

For a number of years, it was understood that the policy of the York Municipal swimming pool was to discriminate against Negroes. On Sunday, July 13, two Negro youths presented themselves for admission and were denied. On reporting their case to the president of the local branch, Rev. Frank A. Reed, a committee from the executive board was formed and presented the case Monday, July 14, to councilman director of parks and playgrounds.

He acknowledged issuing the order, but when confronted with the fact that the matter would not rest there but would be referred to the NAACP legal counsel he disavowed full responsibility for the act, claiming that the responsibility rests with the whole council.

The committee, the two young men involved, and Atty. Judson Ruch, counsel for the branch, appeared on July 15 before the City Council. The case was discussed and the NAACP attorney specifically pointed out that the denial of admittance to the city pool was a violation of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Law. Sat 8-9-47

Because of the absence of one of the councilmen the discussion was deferred until Friday, July 18. At this meeting the case was thoroughly discussed, and the council being again confronted with the law, by motion unanimously voted to rescind the act.

Quakers Have 13 Work Camps

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
42d

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — For the 13th consecutive year the American Friends Service committee is sponsoring work camps in areas of need or regions of economic and social tension in the United States. To these work camps come young people of all races, religions and backgrounds to work in a practical way for the betterment of a community, to learn what causes tensions and how to erase them, and to give an example of harmonious, constructive living. Sat-8-16-47

One of these work camps is being held in Phoebus, Va. The boys in the project are remodeling an old building which will be used as a community center by the young people in the Negro community. The girls are working at two different playgrounds for Negro children, one at Hampton and one at Phoebus. They help keep the playground clean, supervise play for the children, teach them some handicrafts, art and music.

There are 11 students in the camp. two directors and a dietitian. The campers, both boys and girls, take turns shopping, cooking, washing dishes, helping with the laundry and housecleaning. The campers pay for their maintenance and for their transportation to and from camp.

In addition to working on the projects from eight o'clock to five each day and doing the housework, the campers find time for recreation and study. An educational committee arranges a lecture and discussion period once a week. Interested persons are also invited to visit the group for informal discussions and meals. Pertinent books and phamplets are available from the camp library. Recreational activities include fishing trips, beach parties and folk dancing. Sat 8-16-47

The Phoebus work camp is sponsored by the Quakers in cooperation with the Fellowship of Southern churchmen. The camp is one of 10 being sponsored by the Quakers in the United States this summer. In addition, seven camps are being held in Finland and three in Italy.

Other summer projects of the service committee include peace caravans, institutes of international relations, internships in industry and cooperatives, service units in mental hospitals and reformatories, international service seminars and Mexican service seminars.

THE SOUTH

Time magazine Chicago, Ill (42d)

Without Interference

If only they are left alone, Southerners like to say, they can take care of their own racial problems. Last week, in two isolated instances, the South was trying to make good the claim: Mar. 8-25-47

¶ Georgia's Department of Corrections, helped by the FBI, started new investigations into the killing last July 11 of eight Negro convicts at the Glynn County highway camp (TIME, July 28). A special grand jury had previously exonerated Warden H. G. Worth and the four guards who shot them. Meanwhile, the state acted to prevent a similar massacre; in Charlton County, it abolished its last remaining highway camp.

¶ In North Carolina, seven white men exonerated by a grand jury last Aug. 5 for an attempt to lynch Godwin ("Buddy") Bush, even though one of the men had confessed, were rearrested. Under an obscure, 54-year-old statute, North Carolina's Governor R. Gregg Cherry is empowered to present a lynch case to a grand jury four times.

The U. S. Constitution comes to the South

the Worker New York, N.Y. 11-30-47 (42d) Bur.

In this historic picture of the audience at New Orleans, Louisiana, Colonial Auditorium, Negro and white sit side by side to hear Henry A. Wallace during his Southern speaking tour. The entire tour was a body blow at Jimcrow. This meeting was sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Turn to page 5 for a detailed story of Mr. Wallace's Southern tour.

liked by his "good" white neighbors as long as he acts and knows his place as a Negro, not as a fellow human being and an American. It is a system of benevolent despotism in which no American can take pride.

How well white Southerners help make Jim Crow institutions palatable to the Negro can no longer be of interest to those who truly want to see this problem solved. We can only be of service to the entire community, not

Race Relations in the South
New York N.Y. Times
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Ellsworth Lyman, in his letter which was intended to illustrate an example of good race relations in the South, proved nothing thereby. He was discussing not race relations but race non-relations. He merely documented one more instance which points up the fact that the Negro in the South, to a large extent, will be helped and even

concerned today in how well they are helping themselves, their fellow whites and their fellow Negro citizens break down the barriers of racial segregation which keep them apart and breed mutual suspicion and hostility.

What would have been good news indeed from Mr. Lyman would have been a report that Negro and white girls had been trained together to be of service to the entire community, not

to any artificially segmented area of it. It is most heartening to know that inter-racial programs among college-age students are being quietly and successfully instituted throughout the South today. 11-27-47 CLARA CLAYMAN.

New York, June 25, 1947.

READY FOR THE NEXT STEP

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Three thousand people sat together in an auditorium in Norfolk, Va., last week, defying the State's segregation laws, to hear former Vice President Henry Wallace. 422

Clark Foreman, chairman of the sponsoring committee, announced that if the police insisted upon enforcing the State segregation laws, the meeting would adjourn to the public streets because, under the Constitution, freedom of assembly is assured. Sat. 12-6-47

It is fairly plain that Mr. Foreman is learning as he goes along. Down in Macon, Ga., where the same effort was made to defy the segregation laws, police insisted that the white and colored people sit in separate areas to hear Mr. Wallace.

That move evidently caught Mr. Foreman by surprise and he hadn't time to think up the idea of taking his audience into the streets where they could stand together to listen.

But now that he has thought the matter out, the AFRO wants to suggest to Mr. Foreman that he can make an additional step. His organization has the funds to test the right of the States to segregate individuals in public meetings on account of race. Sat. 12-6-47

The Constitution guarantees every citizen freedom of assembly. This means that no State may place any burdens upon orderly assembly requiring colored and white people to sit in separate areas.

Let Mr. Foreman and his organization take the next step by testing the law.

Warm Water And Steam

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In the dear old sunny Southland, there are thousands of good, kind-hearted, intelligently alert Christian white men and women who are patient and longsuffering, but they are much like warm water in a steam locomotive. Unless the water reaches the steam point, the locomotive will never move.

If and when those same Christian men and women reach the steam point, they can move heaven and earth in their all-out efforts to rid themselves of such embarrassing characters as the Bilbos, Talmadges, Ku Klux Klans and Columbians.

More power to all such upstanding people wherever they may be!

GEORGE W. BLOUNT.

West Chester, Pa.

Dixie To Fight JC Through Church

ATLANTA (ANP)—Following the policy set by the Conference of Southern Churchmen, leaders here in the movement for better race relations in the South declare they will stress the religious approach to the racial problem this year.

Some groups like the CIO and AFL began last year to use the church as the best avenue of approach to brotherhood and some white churches have already passed resolutions condemning segregation as contrary to the teachings of Christ.

Have Mixed Congregations

Some denominations in the South like the Church of God and Saints of Christ, the Holy Rollers and the Snake Cults draw no color line as to membership and attendance of services.

The labor movement is also stressing breaking down the color line and many CIO churchmen are taking advantage of the spread of radicalism among young white ministers to emphasize racial equality.

Travel By Train In Southern States Better Now Than Years Ago

IN A RECENT tour of the states of the South, traveling chiefly by train, my mind reverted constantly to the differences between accommodations for Negroes on the trains today and those of years ago. The difference is striking. Making sixteen trips from city to city and conversing with a number of colored employees on these carriers, I observed that considerable improvement had been made.

The change is manifested not in the complete abandonment in the practice of racial separation, but in the approach to greater equality within the color line. It is my firm belief that travel for Negroes on trains is more satisfactory now than ever before in the history of Jim Crow travel.

The first and perhaps most important change is seen in the behavior of train officials and the traveling public. At one time the conductors handled their Negro passengers with roughness and the white passengers appeared to have objected to their very presence. Today, by contrast the conductors are courteous and obliging, while the white passengers raise no fuss nor scowl their faces when colored passengers pass by them in the several cars.

On crowded cars, and under the most trying conditions, I have seen them make every effort to let colored passengers pass, answer questions that they may raise, and, in short, to make them feel at home.

Another change is seen in the opening of all facilities of railway service to Negroes. Together with white passengers or separately from them, they may eat meals on the dining car, sleep in the Pullman car, and relax in the tavern-lounge car. And how fine these tavern-lounge cars are on certain new stream-lined trains. In them the passenger sits on upholstered easy chairs to read, to write, or to just chat and enjoy the refreshments afforded.

I received the shock of my life in traveling from Charleston, South Carolina to Petersburg, Virginia when I was told by a porter in the Pullman car not to sit around when the beds were being made down but to go into the lounge car where all first-class passengers might go at such a time.

Still another shock received on this same train was the eating of my dinner at a table with other colored persons but without a curtain. Experiences bordering on these occurred with me even in Mississippi.

* * * *

In those states of the far South where Negro passenger service is sometimes as heavy as the white, the railroad management on certain crack trains have even gone so far as to provide tavern-lounge cars for these passengers alone. Here they may order breakfast, order lunches or order drinks at the snack bar; play cards at the tables provided, and travel just like all other passengers on the train even though they might not be sitting side by side in the process.

All of this is a far cry from conditions in the days of old. Until only a few years ago it was difficult or impossible for colored people to get any of these accommodations. The old practice was for such people to occupy seats only in the dirty day coaches, bring their lunches with them, and make use of such unequal facilities as the management chose to provide.

Still another change is noticeable in the behavior of the Negro passengers themselves. In all but one of my sixteen trips on the tour their conduct was excellent. They were clean, appropriately dressed, and their manners were the very best.

* * * *

Without a doubt conditions on trains are better. How do we account for it? One answer is that ex-Congressman Mitchell in 1941 brought suit against one of the railroads for removing him from a Pullman car. Singlehandedly he won his case before the U. S. Supreme Court and established the principle that the railroads must provide equal accommodations.

In a similar manner the N. A. A. C. P. has been suing a plenty and this too has served to make changes. Advancing beyond the Mitchell case the Supreme Court in the Irene Morgan case pronounced segregation itself a bad thing when applied in interstate travel. Then also the Negroes of the South are beginning to vote a little these days.

But greater still perhaps than court action and political action is the fact that both races are becoming more civilised.

42d 1947

South Carolina

Charleston Negroes Win Use of Town Hall

Special to the Daily Worker

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—The Negro people of this city have won a six year fight for the use of the two story County Hall. Having previously had no other place of assembly, 7,700 persons, 25 percent of the Negro population, filled the hall to celebrate the ban's end.

The fight to break the Jim Crow lockout, was spearheaded by the Veterans Civic Organization, under the leadership of Albert S. Brooks, a vet. The veterans started court actions as a last resort.

Shying away from a federal ruling, the trustees reversed themselves and two hours before the meeting people began streaming into the $400,000 hall. Those who couldn't squeeze in listened to the proceeding outside over a public address system.

Main speakers were attorney Harold R. Boulward, and Editor John H. McCray of the Lighthouse and Informer. Both are from Columbia.

DEMOCRACY U.S.A.

Fun On A Farm Knows No Color

JOHNSON, Vt.—When two boys, one a Negro from Harlem and the other a Yankee from Vermont, start across the July fields to seek the cool shade on the edge of the creek over which the alders bend, there is no thought of either race or color.

When they drop fishlines into the green water where the speckled trout lie deep, they do not differentiate between types of skin pigmentation—they are just kids on a holiday, having a good time and sharing together in the lush fields of summer.

And when the two kids start across the fields, the meeting has probably been arranged by the Rev. Ritchie Low, originator of the Vermont Project. Pastor Low of the United church here is a man of vision, but he is also a man of action. It was four years ago that, moved to do what he could to stamp out race barriers, he conceived the experiment which in 1947 is an established institution.

Low felt that children were as yet unaffeted by inculcated race prejudices and would quickly understand each other if given an opportunity, and that they would store up understanding of the other fellow's viewpoint and the memory of shared pleasures that would last them through the years and the buffetings of hate propaganda.

He decided to bring colored children and white together in the green fields of Vermont.

Baptists Respond

During the first year, response of Mr. Low's idea was by no means encouraging. Vermonters are historically slow to act. They thought "It's a good idea—but." The response from Harlem was more heartening. The Abyssinian Baptist church agreed to pay expenses of the children invited for a two-week period. That was in 1943. Twenty children were invited and came. This year, 1947, there are 68 children spending their vacations in the country of the Green mountains.

Some of the children are back for the fourth year in the home they first visited in 1943. Although the Abyssinian Baptist Church paid the children's expenses for only two years, the children had become so attached to the people the locale and the good times, they came back at their own expense.

Letters In Winter

And today many is the Vermont farmer who reads and re-reads the letters he has received from his summer guests during the long winter, and many are the Harlem children who read during school months the letters they get from their Vermont summer hosts. The letters tell of the progress of the new colt born during the summer or the fate of the bear which stole the sheep while the city youngster was visiting in July.

Understanding and appreciation has grown among the people who have entertained the young summer visitors. Rev. Low's idea has spread, and other states are considering similar plans. In the past year Ritchie Low has gone from California to Maine to explain the Vermont project, to show pictures of the children and the grownups getting along famously together promoting race harmony through the sheer enjoyment of each other.

Christianity in action is the key note of Low's project. Begun on a small scale it bids fair to become national and to turn minds toward brotherhood and peace, increasing the happiness of white and colored alike.

aspect of all is the development in New York City whereby 14 white young people from Quincy, Mass., came to Harlem this week to stay in Negro homes in a return visit to the Harlem children who visited Quincy last year. This shows that integration can be and is a two-way process.

The churches are to be congratulated upon these efforts. The participants are also to be congratulated. In spite of the machinations of white supremacists in many rat holes of America the people manage to find a way.

THE VERMONT PLAN KEEPS GROWING

In the midst of all the frightful news out of the international scene and the latest massacre in the South, there is hope and cause for joy in the interracial efforts symbolized in the development of the Vermont project now functioning in 10 states of the Union. Three years ago a Congregational minister of Johnson, Vermont, A. Richie Low, put his preaching into practice by inviting 80 Harlem youngsters to visit farm people of Northern Vermont. The project worked out beautifully. Last year the movement spread to four states, this year to ten.

But perhaps the most encouraging

Christian Race Relationship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, February 21 (legislative day of Wednesday, February 19), 1947

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the appendix of the RECORD a reprint from the Southern Presbyterian Journal with respect to the harmonious relations that exist between the whites and the Negroes in Tazewell, Va.

This article was written by the Reverend William F. Junkin, who was a missionary to China from the Southern Presbyterian Church for many years. He is now retired and is living in Tazewell. He is a grandson of George Junkin, who was at one time President of Washington and Lee University.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Several weeks ago there was held in the Presbyterian Church, in Tazewell, Va., a very inspiring, helpful, and exemplary service.

A Mr. Holley, a Negro barber, held in high regard by all people of the community, white and black, had died. The buildings of the several Negro churches are small. The officers of the Presbyterian Church offered the use of their beautiful building for the funeral service. The main auditorium was crowded with Negroes. The large Sunday-school assembly room, thrown open to the main auditorium, was about two-thirds full of white people. The service was conducted by Negro and white pastors. Mr. Freeman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, read a very beautiful summary of the life and character of Mr. Holley. The choir was composed of members of the different white churches. A Negro woman sang a solo.

The impression on the community was profound. One man of an old Tazewell family said to me: "This is an example of the best of the South."

The relation between the whites and Negroes in this town is unusually fine. One notes this cordial relationship in the pleasant greetings between white and black as they meet on the streets. We never hear of interracial trouble. Every summer, in addition to the daily vacation bible schools for white children, there is a daily vacation bible school for Negro children held in the educational building of the Presbyterian church, with an attendance of more than a hundred.

If this kind of Christian recognition and regard were more real and exemplified here and all over our Southland, there would be less talk of that kind of mixing of the races which is not to be desired by right-thinking people of either race.

Mixed Student Group Sets off Spark in Dixie

By JETTA ANN NORRIS

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Old Dominion's "FFV's" are up in arms! Their women have done it!

Five girl students of Randolph Macon College here set off the spark which ignited the flames of interracial conflagration back home when they went to a banquet on the campus of Virginia Theological Seminary and struck up friendships with Negro students of that institution. Among the five is a daughter of a trustee of her school.

HOW IT BEGAN

It all began when the Rev. Father Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Philip Church, New York City, addressed the student body at Randolph Macon on interracial subjects. Some of the students were so impressed by the speech that they decided to do something about it immediately.

So they went over to the campus of the Negro institution. Things started popping, as enthusiastic Negro students responded and invitations to school functions were exchanged in the experiment in practical democracy.

ACTIONS CONDEMNED

Indignant parents of some of the white students have condemned the actions of their daughters. The daughter of the trustee said that the president of Randolph Macon had told her he was sure her father would not intercede for her since he had sent her to school to become a fine Southern lady, and that conact with Negroes certainly had no part in such an education.

Meanwhile, the five girl students continue to carry on with their experiment to "practice democracy as well as preach it," even though they face expulsion from school at almost any moment. During Palm Sunday week-end they journeyed to New York and talked with Father Bishop, and most of their time was spent in Harlem.

Hotel Ban Lifted on Negro Vets

RICHMOND, Va. — The most fashionable Richmond hotel was compelled this week-end to lift its ban against serving Negro paralyzed veterans after protest from the Paralyzed Veterans' Association and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"In view of the condition of these paralyzed veterans, we will make an exception to our policy and admit them to the banquet," said Lee Paschall, president of the Richmond Hotels Inc. This is the first time that any inter-racial banquets have been permitted in any Richmond hotels.

In demanding the right of Negroes to participate equally in the banquet, Gilford Moss, of Chicago, National Chairman for the Paralyzed Veterans Association declared, "as an organization we are not concerned with the problems of racial prejudice, but we do know that a spinal cord injury knows no bias."

Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, president of the Virginia NAACP, demanded that Negroes be admitted to the banquet and stated, "America is spending billions oof dollars all over the world to teach other nations true democracy, yet these veterans in wheel chairs who fought to save this country are denied that same democracy."

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Washington

Isaac Woodard Fought for Me,' Says Orson Welles

Afro-American 42d
Baltimore, Md. 3-29-47 Sat.

TACOMA, Wash. — "Isaac Woodard fought for me and I shall always be indebted to him for the sacrifice he made," Orson Welles told 5,000 persons at the Tacoma armory last Tuesday, in a brotherhood rally sponsored by B'nai B'rith Lodge 741 in cooperation with other organizations. Sat. 3-29-47

"There is no room in America for jim crowism," Wells asserted. "Laws are made so that people who peddle dope are prosecuted. Laws should be made against people who peddle race hatred."

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West Virginia

Rah, Rah, West Virginia

Daily Worker, N.Y.

LESLIE PERRY, NAACP Washington Lobbyist, visited Morgantown, West Virginia the other day Astoundingly, the Morgantown NAACP proved to be completely integrated, white and colored officers, 250 white members, 250 colored. The audience he spoke to in white Wesley Church was predominantly white. 42d

More astounding he found over at West Virginia University where he spoke to the student forum and lunched with the president, quiet democracy. Unfanfared, six Negro students are there getting Masters degrees, two having already graduated. There is one Negro student undergraduate in an Engineering course he couldn't get at West Virginia State (colored), and a couple in the Law courses Sat 11-15-47

The opening of the Law School to Negroes is particularly significant because grads don't have to take the State Bar. But more significant is the fact the University just opened its doors quietly after the Gaines (Missouri) decision—no pushing or shoving, or headlines. Even if belated, it's democracy. 11-15-47

Milwaukee Helps Racial Accord

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
42d
Wis.
6-21-47

Way Paved for Many Civic Improvements

MILWAUKEE—There is more interracial accord in Milwaukee than in any other large metropolitan center visited by George Streater, according to the report of his tour in the New York Times.

In an interview with Mayor John L. Bohn, Streater learned that Milwaukee has no housing segregation and that some colored families living in Federal housing projects.

However, all groups are suffering from a shortage of housing. Mayor Bohn said the city was seeking legislation to obtain $1,750,000 for housing already earmarked but held up by the war and high cost of construction. About $25,000,000 is needed for slum clearance.

The pre-war colored population of Milwaukee was 12,000, but the present estimate is 16,000. Employment is still at wartime peak, with the A. O. Smith company, which employs 700 colored persons in skilled and unskilled jobs, as the largest employer.

The Yellow Cab Co. now employs 18 colored taxicab drivers, and Checker Co. has 2, without discrimination. There are 4 bus and two trolley drivers.

Seventeen colored girls and one veteran, a lineman, are employed by the telephone company. There has also been some hiring by department stores and small shops as salesgirls.

Milwaukee has four colored policemen and one policewoman.